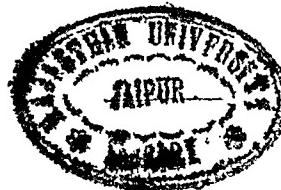




# DHOLPUR STATE

## CENSUS REPORT OF 1911.



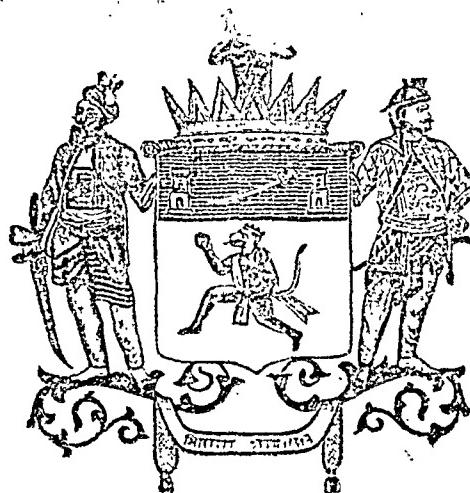
COMPILED BY

MUNSHI DINDYAL, B.A.,

DEPUTY CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT,

DHOLPUR STATE.

COMPLIMENTARY



—  
DHOLPUR.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.

1913.



NO. 164 OF 1913.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT, DHOLPUR.

FROM

MUNSII DINDYAL, B.A..

*Deputy Census Superintendent, of*

DHOLPUR STATE.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

DHOLPUR STATE,

DHOLPUR.

---

*Dated Dholpur the 14th April 1913.*

---

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report on the Census operations held in this State along with the Census of India of 1911.

The extract of letters attached herewith will show that the Report has received approbation of the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara on whose suggestions as approved by you it has been described as "compiled by me"

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DINDYAL, B.A.,

*Deputy Census Superintendent.*



*Extract Copy of letter No. 967 dated 9th December 1912, from Mr. E. H. Kealy,  
Esquire, M.A., I.C.S. Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana  
and Ajmer-Merwara, Mount Abu, to the Local Census  
Superintendent Dholpur State.*

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So far as I have had time to study the report it appears to me to be an interesting and well written one and to do you credit. I would suggest for the Durbar's consideration that it be printed and published as it stands and that it should be described as "compiled by you."

---

*Copy of letter No. 1732 dated 29th January 1913 from Captain G. H.  
Anderson, I.A., Superintendent, Dholpur State to the Deputy  
Census Superintendent, Dholpur State.*

---

With reference to your letter No. 154 dated 22nd January 1913, requesting permission to print extract of the letter No. 967 dated the 29th December 1912, from the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, I have the honor to inform you that I have no objection with regard to its printing and publishing in the State Census Report.



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## General.

This is the fourth Decennial Census in this State. The first and second taken in 1881 and 1891 were confined to the Enumeration stage only while in the third taken in 1901 the results were tabulated by the Abstraction office of the State at Bharatpur. In the present Census an effort has been made to print the results in the form of a State Census report.

The present Census was taken synchronously with that of the whole of India on the night of the 10th March 1911, and in all matters of procedure the provisions laid down in the Rajputana Provincial Census Code were strictly followed. A detailed account of the procedure adopted in this State is given in the Rajputana Provincial Census Code but briefly the salient facts connected with the operations are that on the recommendation of the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara a whole time Census Superintendent, Munshi Dindayal B. A. was appointed by the Durbar on 15th June 1910. He conducted the work throughout. The Census office was opened in June 1910 and the State village register was compiled in the form prescribed in the Provincial Census Code. With the consent of the Durbar, the administrative units *viz* the Tehsils were taken as Census charges and each Tehsildar was made a Charge Superintendent. Later on, in order to keep the Urban and Rural figures quite separately in each of the three towns of Gird, Rajakhera, and Bari a Naib Tehsildar was appointed as a Deputy Charge Superintendent. All these appointments were made under the direct orders of the Ijlas-Khas. With the help of the Charge Superintendents the Local Census Superintendent divided the villages of each charge into convenient blocks of 1 to 80 and grouped them into circles of 36 to 933 houses. Each block was kept under a Census official who was called an Enumerator. The Enumerators of one circle were to work under an Inspecting Officer who was called a Supervisor while the entire charge was put under the Tehsildar of the district who was made responsible for all the Census work of his district as a Charge Superintendent. A map was then prepared which with the village register was passed as approved when put to the Provincial Census Superintendent on his inspection tour to the State on 26th August 1910.

Circle lists giving names of villages of a circle with blocks of estimated number of houses and the names of the Enumerators who had to work in that block were then prepared and each Charge Superintendent was then supplied with copies of such circle lists and a piece of the map relating to his own charge.

A Census act making it incumbent on all persons to assist in the Census operations if called upon to do so was compiled and submitted to the Ijlas-Khas for approval. It received the approval of the Durbar on 10th October 1910 and was issued for the guidance of the public with the result that no difficulty much less any obstruction or opposition was experienced in the subsequent operations of the Census in the State.

Enumerators were selected from the literate classes of the population of the village or one adjacent to it which were mostly of the class of Banya who carried on trade in that village or the temple Pujaris as well as from among the village

Patwaries or School Masters, while the Supervisors were detailed from the subordinate State service of all ranks of the district in the Departments of Revenue, Judicial, Police and Education as well as private gentlemen especially in the towns who were selected after personal inspection as fit to hold such an important charge. In fact where available preference was always given to private over State Agency. Of 162 Supervisors 128 were officials and 34 non-officials. The whole of the Agency employed was unpaid.

A house for Census purposes was taken to be a place where people habitually lived or were likely to be found on the Census night.

In the Census code chapter VI a house is "The building or buildings or part of a building or hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family" while a commensal family is meant to be a "group of persons including their resident dependents and servants, if any, who live together and use the same Chula." A Census definition of a house very nearly therefore corresponds with the definition of a family. By the 16th November 1910 all houses in the State were numbered. The figure by Tehsils as returned on 10th March 1911 is noted below:—

Occupied houses.							
Gird—	Urban	...	...	4,580	...	...	Total
	Rural	...	...	10,591	...	...	...
	Nibrol	...	...	104	...	...	15,275
Rajakhera—							
	Rural	...	...	5,884	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	1,388	...	...	7,272
Kollari—	Rural	...	...	9,164	...	...	9,164
Baseri—	Rural	...	...	9,819	...	...	9,819
Bari—							
	Urban	...	...	2,680	...	...	...
	Rural	...	...	8,593	...	...	11,273
Sirmathra—	Rural	...	...	3,996	...	...	3,996
							56,799

**Cattle Enumeration.**—The Durbar desired the Local Census Superintendent to enumerate the cattle in the State and with the consent of the Provincial Census Superintendent arrangements were therefore made to get this work done along with the house numbering. The parties engaged for house-numbering were given complete instructions to number the cattle and make a note of the cattle enumerated in the remarks column of the printed form of the house numbering. The work was undertaken and finished along with the house-numbering and a statement by Tehsils showing the number of the cattle enumerated was submitted for information to the Ijlas-Khas. To complete the record a copy of this statement is also appended to this report.

**Preliminary Enumeration.**—When all the houses were numbered the Subordinate Census staff was given due training in filling in the necessary particulars in the Census schedules. The Supervisors were for this purpose called to their Head Quarters by the Charge Superintendents who then in their turn prepared their gang of Enumerators. The Charge Superintendents were then asked to fix a few centres within the limits of their districts and to examine the gangs of Enumerators by causing them to actually fill in one or two Schedules in their presence. The Local Census Superintendent who remained throughout on tour took every opportunity of calling as many of the Census staff as could conveniently be brought to him and satisfied himself as to the capability of the staff doing the work.

The information to be recorded included, name, religion, sex, civil conditions, age, caste, occupation, birth-place, mother tongue, literacy or illiteracy, knowledge of English and certain infirmities.

The preliminary records were commenced both for (1) Rural and (2) Urban areas on the 1st February 1911 at first in manuscript registers and finished by the 12th February 1911. But the checking and fair copying on printed forms, took another fortnight and the work was complete on the 26th February 1911.

**The Final Census.**—These records were finally checked and corrected for new comers and newly born children on the evening of 10th March 1911. The entries of absentees and those who had died were struck off. The work was commenced throughout the State at about 7 P. M. with the exception of the Dang villages where owing to the houses being scattered over a large forest and mountainous area and danger from wild animals work could not be done in the night.

A proclamation by beat of drum was under the orders of the Ijlas-Khas issued one day before the final check, asking people to stay awake with a light burning till the Enumerators had visited them and as it was the people very loyally responded to this call and the Enumerators had no difficulty in going round their respective beats.

**The Provisional Totals.**—Immediately after the final check the Enumerators had to meet their Supervisors at places which the Local Census Superintendent in consultation with the Charge Superintendents had fixed for them. The Local Census Superintendent had also obtained orders of the Ijlas-Khas to arrange with the Zemindars and other local leading men to help the Enumerators on the Census night for their escort to their Supervisors in time.

In order to collect information from all quarters at one and the same time the specially remote area of Tehsil Baseri was divided into three divisions viz Biloni, Angai and Baseri. Supervisors of the first division were to send their totals to Sirmathra while a Naib Tehsildar was specially deputed to Angai to submit the totals of his division to Bari. The Head Quarters of the Tehsils were connected with the Head quarter of the State by Sawars who were posted at a distance of 5 miles each. Under this arrangement the provisional totals reached the Local Census Superintendent on the 11th March 1911. The different districts vied with each other for the honor of placing the totals earliest in the hands of the local Census Superintendent and Rajakhera stood first in the race followed by Baseri, Sirmathra, Bari, Kolari and Gird. The arrangements were so complete that but

for the carelessness of one or two Supervisors in Tehsils Gird and Kolari the Provisional totals would have been telegraphed by 11 A. M. which however were wired to the Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana and the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara in the evening and Dholpur therefore stood seventh among the other Rajputana States. It is however very satisfactory to note that the Provisional totals including figures for Nibrol differed with the final totals only by 17 which fact reflects great credit on the care bestowed by the Census staff in securing accuracy in the totals.

**Abstraction office at Bharatpur.**—The Charge Superintendents had instructions to collect and despatch to the Head office at Dholpur all the Enumeration books duly checked and serially arranged with the least possible delay and all these were therefore received in the office of the Local Census Superintendent by the 18th March 1911,

An Inspector and a Record-keeper appointed beforehand were sent in advance to Bharatpur to receive the records and to arrange them in the rooms which were reserved for Dholpur by the Local Census Superintendent Bharatpur.

The Local Census Superintendent who was henceforth designated as Deputy Census Superintendent with his Census staff reached Bharatpur on the 20th March 1911 and the work was started on the following morning.

Here the various particulars recorded in the Schedules were transformed into the Final Tables which involved three processes:—Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

The first process *viz* the Abstraction was previous to 1901 done on "tick" system. For each table a separate abstraction sheet divided by rules in spaces corresponding to the heading of the table concerned was used and a tick was made in the appropriate column corresponding to each entry therein.

When the whole book had been abstracted the ticks were counted and the figures thus obtained were added up for the Census units. In 1901 this system was abandoned and a slip or a card system was invented. The same system with certain improvements was used in the present Census. Only one slip measuring 2 inches by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches was prepared for each individual. For the particulars to be posted on to the slips the heading of the Census schedules were printed in brief on one side. The work was further facilitated by the printing of symbols and the use of different colours for different religions. This obviated the necessity of making any entry for religion, sex and civil conditions and the use of certain abbreviations such as,

(1) In all columns which were empty	...	—
(2) Infant	...	...
(3) Brahman	...	...
(4) Rajput	...	...
(5) Gujar	...	...
(6) Jat	...	...
(7) Mena	...	...

(8) Agricultural land rent receiver	...	...	A. L. R. कः लः रः
(9) Cultivator land rent payer	...	...	A. L. P. कः लः दः
(10) Helpers in agriculture	...	...	A. H. कः मः
(11) Persons born in Dholpur State	...	...	V
(12) Hindi	...	...	H. ह
(13) Urdu	...	...	U. उ
(14) Literate	...	...	L. प
(15) Illiterate	...	...	×
(16) Literate in English	...	...	E. अं
(17) For Dholpuri a dialect commonly spoken by the people of Dholpur (as sanctioned by the Provincial Census Superintendent)	...	...	Dh. घ.

further reduced the work of the copyist. After the copying of the entries of the schedules on to the slips they were sorted for all the final Tables. Each sorter for this purpose was supplied with a set of pigeon-holes who had sorted the slips by labelling the holes according to the printed instructions supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendent. When the sorting for one table was complete the slips in each pigeon-hole were counted and tied in a bundle of one hundred each and the result noted in a form which was called "Sorter's ticket." The figures of the sorters tickets were then posted in the compilation register and added up to obtain the total for a district.

The slip copying was commenced on the 21st March and finished on the 22nd April 1911. Excluding Sundays and the days of mourning in which owing to the regrettable incidence of the demise of Captain His Highness the Maharaj Rana Ram Singh Bahadur K. C. I. E. the office had to be closed, the actual number of days taken in the slip copying work were only 27.

**Sorting & compilation.**—Sorting and compilation were done side by side and 18 Tables with Suppliments were prepared in all.

The work was commenced on the 8th May and finished on the 5th August 1911.

The total expenditure of all kinds in the present Census amounts to Rs. 9,269-12-3 or Rs. 4,659-5-0 less than the cost of the Census of 1901. Exclusive the cost of the compilation of the Report it is less than Rs. 5,059-5-0

This large reduction in the cost, in spite of the appointment of a whole time officer and the prolongation of the work which covered a period of nearly 22 months, under all headings was mainly due to economy observed under all headings of expenditure.

**Acknowledgment.**—For purposes of enumeration every State Department as well as private individuals were called upon for aid and certificates of merits were on my recommendations granted by the Superintendent of State to such as had given assistance in the work but thanks are due to the Charge

Superintendents and specially I would mention the names of Munshi Hardeo Sahai, Lallu Mukand Singh and Munshi Ram Saran Lal who always evinced a very keen interest in the work and to whose obliging manners I feel myself greatly indebted.

In my Abstraction office all the staff did the work very hard but the work of Lala Gangadhar Supervisor was specially commendable.

Finally and above all I must express my indebtedness to E. H. Kealy Esquire, I. C. S. the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara to whose able guidance and the support I received at the hands of the Durbar my success in the work is mainly due.

## Chapter I.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

**Description** — This State extends from East to West in the Eastern most part of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Agra and Bharatpur on the West by Karauli while the river Chambal separates it from the Central India Agency State of Gwalior on the South and South East. Its area is 1,197 square miles with 3 square miles more of a village Nibrol situated in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia on the South. The Census of this village was as on previous occasions taken directly under the supervision of the Local Census Superintendent of the State.

**Physical Feature.**—This State is open and level in the North but elsewhere it consists for the most part of low hills and ravines which in some places are 100 feet deep and extend from 2 to 4 miles into the interior. These hills and ravines in the West of the State are mostly bare of vegetation. The two rivers which form the Southern and Northern boundary of the State are more or less perennial but they do not help irrigation which is mostly done by wells and tanks. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay in the North and North-West while an area of about 90 square miles in the North-East is covered with black soil. In some places in the ravines there is a good deal of alluvial mud which is very fertile and productive of good crops such as wheat and barley.

**History.**—“According to the local traditions Dholpur drives its name from Raja Dholan Deo Tonwar (of the ancient Tomar or Tonwar Rajput dynesty of Delhi) who about 1004 A. D. held the country between the Chambal and Banganga rivers. Very little is authoritatively known of the country until the Musalman conquests with which it became early incorporated. After the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Kalian Singh Bhadauriya taking advantage of the troubles which beset the Emperor on every side, obtained possession of the Dholpur territory. The Bhadauriyas remained undisturbed till 1761, when the Jat Raja Suraj Mull of Bharatpur, after the battle of Panipat, seized upon Agra and overran the country. During the succeeding forty-five years, Dholpur changed masters not less than five times. In 1775 it shared the fate of the rest of the Bharatpur possessions, which were seized by Mirza Najaf Khan. On the death of the Mirza in 1782, it fell into the hands of Scindia. At the outbreak of the Marhatta war in 1803, it was occupied by the British, by whom, in

accordance with the treaty of Sarji Angengaon, it was, at the end of the year, ceded to the Gwalior Chief. In 1805, under fresh arrangements with Daulat-Rao Scindia, it was resumed by the English who in 1806, finally uniting the territories of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera, with Sirmathra into one State, made it over to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh (the ancestor of the present Chief of Dholpur), in exchange for his territory of Gohad, which was given up to Scindia. The reigning family of Dholpur are Jats of the Bamrolia family belonging to the Deswali tribe, which claims a very ancient lineage. The ancestor of the family is said to have been in possession of lands at Bamroli, near Agra, in 1195, from which circumstances they have taken their name. They joined the side of the Rajputs against the Musalmans, and received the grant of the territory of Gohad, whence the title of Rana was assumed. This is said to have occurred in 1505 A. D. They appear to have become connected with Baji-Rao Peshwa, and in 1761, when the Maharattas had been completely defeated at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh seized the fort of Gwalior. In 1777 Scindia besieged and took the fortress. In order to form a barrier against the Maharattas, Warren Hastings in 1779 made a treaty with the Rana, and the joint forces of the English and the Rana retook Gwalior. In 1781, a treaty with Scindia stipulated for the integrity of the Gohad territories, but after the treaty of Salbye the Maharana was abandoned, on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery, and Scindia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. The Rana went into exile, until Lord Wellesley's policy against the Maharattas again brought him forward, when the territories of Dholpur were made over to Kirat Singh in 1804. But in 1805 Lord Cornwallis re-transferred Gohad and Gwalior to Scindia, leaving to the Rana the lands which he still possesses."

**Rainfall.**—The average annual rainfall ranges from 26·02 to 29·95 inches. The duration of rainfall is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months i. e. from 20th June to end of October. The character of Kharif crops and the good prospects of the Rabi depend entirely upon the regularity and timely rainfall.

**Climate & health.**—The climate of the Dholpur State is generally good. It is dry and hot in the hot season which commences from 1st April to 20th June the hottest months being May and June. During the rainy season it is hot-moist and sometimes very sultry. From 15th September to 15th October the climate generally remains bad. At this Season the people suffer most from malarious fever.

**Agriculture.**—People depend for the most part for their living on agriculture. The principal crops are Bajra, Jawar, pulse, cotton, oil seeds, wheat, grain sugarcane, tobacco and rice. Of the total agriculturable land in the State 37·8 per cent is under cultivation. On the average each individual of the total population has 2·1 bighas of cultivated land. Taking them separately the districts have each a percentage of cultivated land as detailed below.

Gird	...	...	8·5
Rajakhera	...	...	6·3
Kolari	...	...	7·1
Baseri	...	...	6·6
Bari	...	...	7·4
Sirmathra	...	...	1·9

**Railways.**—The G. I. P. Railway passes through the State from South to North through Dholpur town itself and Manya while the D. B. Railway which is a section recently opened by the Durbar connects the capital with Bari Tehsil to a length of 20 miles. The Durbar have further sanctioned the extension of this line from Bari to Tantpur for another 16·67 miles through Tehsil Baseri.

In the scheme of the natural territorial divisions for the whole of India this State is included in Rajputana with the exception of one village Nibrol for which the figures are included in the figures of the Central India Agency.

### 11. Area, population and Density.—

The area of the State as ascertained on the completion of the Settlement operations is 1,200 square miles.

area sq. mile. population. It stands in relation with the other adjacent Native States of Karauli, Bharatpur and Gwalior as 1 is to 1·07, 1·71 and 21·7 while in respect to the population as returned on the 10th March this State as compared with the population of the States noted on the margin stands in relation as 1 is to 0·6, 2·1 and 11·8, and it shows that for one square mile the Dholpur State has a population of 220 souls while it is nearly, 118 in Karauli, 282 in Bharatpur, 124 in Gwalior.

(1) Dholpur	1,155	2,63,593	and Gwalior as 1 is to 1·07, 1·71 and 21·7
(2) Karauli	1,242	1,46,587	while in respect to the population as re-
(3) Bharatpur	1,982	5,58,785	turned on the 10th March this State as
(4) Gwalior	25,041·08	30,92,639	compared with the population of the States

which means that Dholpur stands next to Bharatpur only in respect to the density of its population.

This population is spread over the six districts as noted below:—

	Area	Population.
Gird.	243	69,977
Rajakhera.	156	36,680
Kolari.	122	45,447
Baseri.	193	43,446
Bari.	288	52,278
Sirmathra.	198	15,765
Total ...	1,200	2,63,593

It would show that the percentage of area and population to the total area and population of the State is in

	Area.	Population.	per cent.
Gird.	20·2	26·5	"
Rajakhera.	13·0	13·9	"
Kolari.	10·2	17·3	"
Baseri.	16·1	16·5	"
Bari.	24·0	19·8	"
Sirmathra.	16·5	6·0	"
Total ...	100·0	100·0	"

A diagram given on the margin illustrates graphically the relative area and population of the six districts in the State. Each white square represents 10 per

	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
GIRD.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RAJAKHERA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KOLARI.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BASERI.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BARI.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SIRMATHRA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RUDHONI.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

cent of the total area while each black square 10 per cent of the total population. Kolari has relatively less area and more popu-

lation and Gird comes the next but Sirmathra is the most thinly populated district of the State. For Dholpur State as a whole the density is 220. The mean density for the whole of India in the present Census is 178 persons per square mile which shows that the density of Dholpur State is nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much more again as that of India. It stands in relation with the mean density of the adjacent districts thus:—

Mean density per square mile.

Dholpur	...	...	220.
Gwalior	...	...	124.
Karauli	...	...	118.
Bharatpur	...	...	282.

**Census of variations of density.**—The density of the States noted above shows that the variation of denstiy depends upon the nature of the soil and the rainfall received in the district. Population decreases where the plain gives place to the mountain. It concentrates in the plains and gets thinner in the hilly tracts.

**Areality and proximity.**—The average area per person for the whole State (or the converse of density) is nearly .005 square mile and in the district it is.

in Gird	...	.004	square mile.
Rajakhera	...	.004	"
Kolari	...	.003	"
Baseri	...	.004	"
Bari	...	.005	"
Sirmathra,	...	.013	"

**Town and villages.**—The number of towns and villages by Tehsils is given in the Imperial Table III. The Revenue Mauzas were taken for the Census purposes as Census units while in accordance with the description given in the Provincial Code for towns no additions were this time made to the number of the towns noted in 1901.

There are 539 villages as compared with 541 of 1901. The reason for decrease is that this time only Revenue Mauzas have been taken into account.

The area of a village varies from 123 Bighas to 14,318 Bighas. In the plains a village is generally a group of houses in the midst of the area of the village with its hamlets round about at distances from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 mile. But in hilly tracts villages are built mostly on hillocks or on the hill-skirts. On the out-skirts of the villages in the plains there are one or more wells for drinking purposes from which sometime irrigation is also done. The public way paths generally go on

the sides of the village and sometimes through its centre. The Zemindars and people of higher classes live in the centre while the low castes such as Chamars, Kolis and Bhangis have their quarters on the out-skirts of the village. The Chamars as a rule live on or near the principal paths leading to the village for these people serve as guides to the traveller as well as coolies. Bhangis inhabit only the bigger villages and they have their quarters generally at a distance from the village but not very far off.

In smaller villages the community proper consists of husbandmen but in the bigger ones in addition to the owners or cultivators of land there live a large number of traders, artizans and others following non-agricultural population. A village in which non-agricultural population exceeds to that of the agriculturists is called a Kasaba (from kasab art) or a town.

**Census definition of town and village.**—For Census purposes a revenue Mauza was taken to be a village including all the hamlets which under the new settlement belonged to it, while a town for which a definition was given in the Census Code was taken to be a place not only with regard to its population but in treating a place as a town regard was to be given to the character of the population and the relative density of dwelling houses as well as in respect to the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations. No additions were therefore made to the list of the towns. Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera which were shown as towns in 1901 were considered to be the only places which fulfilled the conditions required under the census definition. The population in the present decade has increased only in Dholpur town while in the other two towns of Rajakhera and Bari there is a decrease of 219 and 202 but the figures for the towns when put together show that while the total population of the State has decreased by 2·9 per cent that of the towns has increased by 191 persons or 0·6 per cent. This increase though quite insignificant may be due to the general drift towards the towns accentuated by the water scarcity in 1905-06 which drove some of the poorer classes of the rural population to seek a livelihood in the towns and which might have made some such persons adhere to their new callings. By opening the new Railway line and P. W. works in the State, wages are on the increase and persons who might have formerly found it profitable have given up their rural life and kept to the new town life.

The figures in Table V will show that of the 14·3 per cent of the inhabitants of the State of all classes taken together who live in towns, 10·2 per cent are Hindus 3·8 per cent Mohomedans 0·01 per cent Christians 0·19 per cent Jains, 0·04 per cent are "the others" consisting of Parsis 6 Sikh 87 Aryas 10 and Brahmos 4. The percentage by religion in the rural areas where the population is 85·7 P. C. of the whole population is noted below:—

Hindus	...	...	82·04
Mohomedans	...	...	3·08
Jains	...	...	0·58
8. Sikhs	13	...	0·004
5. Aryas		...	...
Parsis	...	...	...
Brahmos	...	...	...
2. Christians	...	...	0·000009

**Sexes in towns.**—In the population of the State as a whole there are 82·47 females for every 100 males. In towns the percentage of the females is 87·9 which shows that there are more females in the towns than there are in the villages.

**Villages.**—The total number of villages by Tehsils is as under:—

Number of villages.

Gird	...	...	149
Rajakhera	...	...	77
Kolari	...	...	76
Baseri	...	...	83
Bari	...	...	114
Sirmathra	...	...	40
			539

Of these 39 villages have a population of over 1,000 while 102 in which the population is less than 1,000 and 374 in which it is less than 500. The figures noted below will show how it stands with the State of the rural population

	Number of villages		
	in. 1901.	1911	
Over 1,000	...	37	...
Below 1,000		108	...
But over 500			102
Below 500	...	386	...
		531	515

These figures show that in the last decade there has not been much improvement in the rural life and the villages are much the same as they were in 1901. An increase of 7 villages in the number of villages which have a population of less than 500 is due to the fact that these figures include the number of un-inhabited villages. There are 19 un-inhabited villages this time against 17 of 1901.

**Villages.**—The general characteristics of an ordinary village observed in this State are that the houses are closely packed together. In some villages they form a compound in which all the houses of the residents of the village are built on all three sides leaving the front as a common egress for all. But this is observed generally in villages which are very small while in the comparatively bigger ones the houses are not situated so as to form a compound.

The style of a village does not vary with the caste with which it is chiefly inhabited. They are much the same in arrangement and appearance irrespective of the fact as to whether they are inhabited by (1) Gujars (2) Jats (3) Rajput (4) Kumhars (5) and Chamars etc.

Houses in villages are built according to the material obtainable locally in that village. Generally in Tehsils Gird, Sepau, Baseri and Bari the huts are all oblong having mud walls with a thatched sloping roof. While in Rajakhera the huts have flat mud roofs. In Sirmathra where red stone is cheaper they form roofs of

stone slabs which they call "Pator." In big villages Pukka built houses generally of stone are found everywhere in the State excepting in Rajakhera where stone is not obtainable and the well-to-do people build their houses of burnt or unburnt bricks:

**Houses.**—A house for census purposes was meant to be a place to which a separate census number is affixed and in which a commensal family meaning a group of persons using one common Chula are living.

The depressed or lowest classes as Bhangis, Chamars, Kolis etc live in a separate quarter of the village having their separate huts. But it is not necessary that they may have their own hamlets at a distance from the main village. They live in the same village but have their own quarters or Mohollas where none of the higher castes go to live.

All over the State among the Hindus specially the idea of a common Chula conveys an idea that the people who eat food cooked on one Chula belong to one Ghar (house) and form therefore one family. On festivities such as marriage etc, those who have means and can afford to distribute Thalis or Katoris to their caste men distribute one thali or one katori to each family as on such occasions people living together and having one Chula are considered to form one family and one Thali or Katori is only therfore sent to them. Similarly invitation by chuls (instructing the family barber to invite so and so families by chul) means an invitation of the whole family and in such instances the family barber calls the word "chul" at the door of the invited person and this uttering of the word chul by the barber is considered enough to have invited the whole family.

The houses in which any person was found residing on the census night was noted as occupied and the rest as un-occupied. Shops etc, were generally returned as un-occupied. The number of occupied houses in the State has decreased from 57,557 in 1901 to 56,799 in 1911. The decrease is 758 or 1·3 per cent.

Gird.—	1901	1911	Increase	Decrease.
Urban	4,643	4,580	...	63
Rural	10,177	10,591	414	...
Nibrol	125	104	...	21
Total Gird	14,945	15,275	414	84
 Rajakhera				
Urban	1,511	1,388	...	123
Rural	5,325	5,884	559	...
Total Rajakhera	6,836	7,272	559	123
Kolari:—Rural	8,778	9,164	386	...
Baseri.—Rural	10,656	9,819	...	837
Bari.—Urban	2,853	2,680	...	173
Rural	8,796	8,593	...	203
Total Bari	11,649	11,273	...	376
Sirmathra-Rural	4,693	3,996	...	697
	57,557	56,799	1,359	2,117

The average population per house in the State comes to 4.72 in 1901 to 4.64 in 1911.

It will be noted that the decrease or increase in the number of houses is according to the decrease or increase in the population returned for the rural areas of the State. In the towns a decrease in the number of house is noted everywhere while the proportion in the rural area appears to be the same as the decrease or increase in the rural population.

## Chapter II.

### MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Information regarding the early population of the Dholpur State previous to the year of 1881 is not available. The first regular census was taken in 1881. It showed the population of the State to be 2,49,657. In 1891 it was 2,79,890. In 1901 it was 2,71,496 and it has been returned 2,63,593 in 1911. There is therefore an increase of 13,936 from 1881 to 1911. The figures by districts from 1881 to 1911 stand thus:—

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Gird ...	68,191	76,773	67,826	69,977
Rajakhera	28,997	34,532	34,298	36,680
Kolari ...	39,392	46,831	43,697	45,447
Baseri ...	47,202	48,732	50,825	43,446
Bari ...	48,847	54,564	54,999	52,278
Sirmathra &				
Rijhoni Jagirs	17,028	18,458	19,851	15,765
Total ...	2,49,657	2,79,890	2,71,496	2,63,593

The forces that cause the variation in the population are (1) natural causes (*i.e.*) difference between birth and death (2) famine (3) Epidemic diseases (4) Migration and (5) accuracy of Enumeration. Of these the last may now be said to be non-existing as this being the 4th census a satisfactory degree of accuracy may now be assumed to have been reached. Famines and diseases have their direct effect on the migration as well as on the birth and death. Accuracy in the return of the Vital Statistics affords a fairly correct indication of the variation that takes place in the population but accuracy of such returns where there is no binding on the people to give information is doubtful as the success of the system mainly depends on the efficiency of the staff employed and on the diligence with which their work is tested and checked. Up to the year 1904 the administration reports did not give credit to the Agency through which these statistics were obtained and orders for the local officers to secure fair inspection of the registers kept for the purpose were issued but as a matter of fact very little has been done in this respect. The people do not appreciate the utility of such information and are rather disposed even to resent inquiries into family matters as an unnecessary interference with private domestic life and in absence of any hard and fast rules binding on the people much reliance can not be laid on the results obtained

through untrained and low paid officials such as sweepers and chaukidars.

The statistics for the decade stand thus:—

	Births.	Deaths.
1901	3187	1694
1902	4228	2318
1903	6781	4214
1904	7540	4244
1905	5873	4081
1906	4667	7114
1907	5920	5258
1908	6039	7487
1909	3769	3512
1910	5452	4857

These figures though not very reliable do still indicate a high proportion of deaths over births in the years of Famine *viz:* 1906 and 1908.

In this State nearly 74.8 per cent of the population are dependant on agriculture for their livelihood and the growth of the population should therefore naturally vary with the state of the harvest. Failure of the monsoons brings calamity to the people while good and favourable rains conjures up immediate prosperity.

The annual Administration Reports of the State show that during the decade of 1901-1911 the distribution of the rains in the State has been as follows.

1	1901-02	...	...	22.31	inches
2	1902-03	...	...	28.26	"
3	1903-04	...	...	28.77	"
4	1904-05	...	...	34.51	"
5	1905-06	up to March 1906		11.35	"
6	1906	From 1st April to 30th Sept.		26.14	"
6	1906-07	From 1st October to 30th Sept.		15.31	"
7	1907-08	...	...	39.90	"
8	1908-09	...	...	25.51	"
9	1909-10	...	...	28.90	"
10	1910-11	...	...	27.78	"

This would show that 1905 and 1907 were famines while 1901 and 1908 were the lean years. Beside this the falls were not even and timely in many years of this decade. This should have its dire effect on the people who depend solely on agriculture and the effects must have been more severe on the people who live in the hilly tracts of the State and it is for this that a considerable decrease has been returned in the Tehsils Baseri, Bari and Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs.

**Plague.**—Plague first appeared in the Dholpur State in Rajakhera district in the year 1904-05. It reappeared in the same district in 1910-11. A few imported cases were also reported in the Tehsils Gird and Sepau. The total number of cases throughout the decade were 642 with 475 deaths.

**Public health.**—Much improvement has of late been made in the sanitary arrangements of the towns and at the head quarters of the Districts. Town Councils consisting of official and non-official members have been formed in all the towns and the head quarters of the Districts to look after the sanitation of those places. These bodies have got a staff of sweepers paid by the State to work under them. The Police officials have instructions to report when on tour on the Sanitary requirement in villages. When cholera breaks out efforts are made to eradicate it by the disinfection of wells. In addition to two district Dispensaries at Bari and Rajakhera the State has got a well equipped Hospital at the Head Quarters. A mission female Dispensary has also been recently opened in the Dholpur town. The Vaccination department maintained by the State has afforded protection to the people from small-pox and while there is room for improvement all such useful measures should have still a beneficial effect upon the health of the people.

It is a fact that when there is a Famine between two censuses the population is decadent while it is progressive when there is no Famine. The rate of growth is greatest during the period of good crops following close on the heels of a Famine. The reasons may be that Famines cause a high mortality chiefly among the very old and the very young and other persons of a feeble constitution. When the Famines are over the population left contains an unusually high proportion of healthy persons at the productive ages which fact helps the population to multiply in the succeeding decade. The reduction in the number of the dependents in the Famine year by an unusual rate of mortality among them help the poorer classes to improve their resources and thus to encourage them to have larger families.

The decade under report had two famines and two lean years while the fall in most of the other remaining years was not also always very evenly distributed and timely. Following the severe Famine of 1898-99 and with a succession of famine and lean years this decade had not favourable prospects for the population but it was thought that the improvements made in the economic conditions of the State would go to minimise the effects of the famine scarcities. The figure however now clearly establishes the fact that the economic resources of the State need improvement. An increase of 4·3 per cent in the population of the plain country and a counteracting decrease of 11·3 per cent in the hilly tracts are very striking figures and I think they are sufficient to convince the authorities that the Dâng population needs to be closely supervised and early steps should therefore be taken to improve the economic resources of this part of the State.

### Chapter III.

#### BIRTH PLACE.

A perusal of the Imperial table XI will show how many of the persons enumerated in this State on the 10th March 1911 were born within it and how many were born in Provinces and States outside it. Similarly from Table XI of other Provinces and States in India we can know how many persons born in this State were enumerated in those Provinces and States. But of all those recorded as born outside this State are not necessarily immigrants and similarly

of all those recorded as born in this State but enumerated outside it are not necessarily emigrants from it. Owing to the custom of taking wives from outside, the birth-place of many persons especially of females is naturally of places outside the State. Inference of migration based upon birth-place is therefore erroneous. Birth statistics will only give us an approximate idea of the extent of immigration and emigration in this State. There are five different types of migration *viz.*

(1) **Casual**.—or movement across the boundary line between contiguous districts. This is mainly due to the general custom prevalent among the Hindus that a wife can not be taken from one's own village. This movement is reciprocal and it is probable that as many real subjects of the State are returned as born outside it as the real foreign subjects are returned as born within it.

(2) **Temporary**.—which may be due to a temporary demand for labour or to journey or business, pilgrimages and the like.

(3) **Periodical**.—which is due to a change in season. Of this, is the annual exodus of the Gujar clans in the summer season in this State. They take their cattle to places across the Chambal where they find grazing pastures and water for the cattle.

(4) **Semi-permanent**.—The natives of one place reside and earn their livelihood in another but retain their connection with their own homes. Of this nature are the persons employed in the settlement operations and other works in the State.

(5) **Permanent**.—by which owing to some distress or physical or political disadvantages in one place people migrate from one place to another where they find it comparatively more advantageous than the one which they left.

The census figures do not distinguish between the different types of migration but a clue to them may be obtained from the proportion of the sexes, the distance of the district of Enumeration from the district of birth, the religions and castes to which the emigrants belong and the nature of the employment which attracts each group.

An examination of table XI shows that out of the total population of 2,63,593, 2,34,973 persons or 89·1 per cent were born within the State and 28,620 or nearly 10·9 per cent were born in other Provinces and States in India or in countries beyond India. 28,620 persons may therefore be taken as immigrants into the State. The number of such immigrants was 35,783 in 1901. It shows a decrease of 7,163 persons or about 2·3 per cent of the total population on the present occasion.

An analysis of the figures of these immigrants will show how many of these are real immigrants and how many have come into the State from contiguous foreign districts mainly owing to marriage and other social relations.

The population of sexes among the immigrants from contiguous foreign districts is 19,279 females to 6,686 males. Among those enumerated in non-contiguous districts of the other parts of India the population is 1,369 females

only to 1,286 males. The relatively high proportion of females in the case of contiguous districts is due as already explained, to marriages which usually means for a woman a move to a new house in another village and not migration. There exists an interchange of wives between the Dholpur State, and the adjacent British district of Agra and Gwalior, Bharatpur and Karauli States. There is consequently no migration of the non-contiguous districts. We see that there are 2,655 persons or 1·0 per cent of the total number born outside the State, which belong to the non-contiguous districts. Of these 2,185 are of the non-contiguous States of Rajputana and the British districts of the province of Agra and Oadh and the non-contiguous States of the Central India Agency and the rest 470 people have been returned as born in other parts of India and the countries beyond India. Most of the immigrants from the non-contiguous provinces such as the Punjab, Bombay etc, are.

North West Frontier Provinces	...	...	28
The Punjab	...	...	243
Punjab native States	...	...	46
Kashmer	...	...	8
Hyderabad	...	...	5
Baroda	...	...	2
Mysore	...	...	9
Central Provinces	...	...	30
Central India Agency	...	...	7,203
Bombay	...	...	33
Madras	...	...	2
Bengal	...	...	36
Behar and Orissa	...	...	11
Berar	...	...	1
Nepal	...	...	1
Burmah	...	...	1

Of these the largest number from the Punjab have come for employment in the State service in the Settlement Department.

The total number of the immigrants from countries beyond India is only 16. Of these 4 come from countries in Asia and 10 from European countries 1 from countries in Africa. Those who come from countries in Asia one is from Khurasan and the other from Kabul while the remaining two have returned their birth place Goa. One from Africa was only born there while the immigrants from Europe and America are in the State as missionaries or are in the employment of the State.

As has been noted above the migration is for the most part of a casual nature from across the boundary for social purposes only.

The figures noted below will show how the number of the persons born in this State but enumerated in other provinces of India stand in comparison with those born in other provinces but enumerated in this State :—

Serial No.	Name of Province	Number of persons born in Dholpur State but enumerated in other Provinces			Number of persons born in other provinces but enumerated in Dholpur State.—		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1.	Andamans	13	13	...	...	...	...
2.	Baluchistan	2	2	...	...	...	...
3.	Baroda	9	9	...	2	...	2
4.	Bengal	21	14	7	36	17	19
5.	Behar and Orissa	143	66	77	11	5	6
6.	Bombay	61	60	1	33	23	10
7.	Central India	4,443	2,466	1,977	7,203	2,003	5,200
8.	„ Provinces	124	92	32	30	10	20
9.	The Punjab	199	107	92	289	172	117
10.	United Provinces	25,308	9,179	16,129	16,722	4,402	12,320
		30,323	12,008	18,315	24,326	6,632	17,694

## Chapter IV.

### R E L I G I O N .

The figures noted below give the total population of the State by religion.

		1911	1901
Hindus	...	2,43,120	2,50,180
Mohomedans	...	18,278	18,934
Jains	...	2,034	2,345
Sikh	...	95	9
Aryas	...	15	...
Parsis	...	6	2
Brahmos	...	4	...
Christians		41	26
Total	...	2,63,593	2,71,496

It will show that 92.23 P. C. of the population are Hindus and 6.94 P. C. are Mohomedans and 0.77 P. C. of the whole population are of the Jains while the remaining "others" total only 161 which when compared with the whole population is quite insignificant. As compared with 1901 the figures stand thus.

		1911	1910
(1) Hindus	...	92.23 P. C.	92.15 P. C.
(2) Mohomedans	...	6.94 P. C.	6.98 P. C.
(3) Jains	...	0.77 P. C.	0.86 P. C.
(4) Others	...	0.06 P. C.	0.01 P. C.

This will show that in spite of decrease in the population there is a very slight difference in the percentage of the various religions when compared with the figures of 1901 with an increase of 0·8 among the Hindus there is a decrease of 0·04 among the Mohomedans while the Jains have shown a decrease of 0·9 and the others have shown an increase of 0·05. The increase among the "others" is most marked among the Sikhs which may be due to the influence of the Punjabis in the State offices owing to the settlement operations being in progress in the State.

**Who are the Hindus.**—This question was referred to by the Census Commissioner of India and in consultation with the local Pundits and other leading members of the Hindu Community it was held that "In the State of metamorphosis of the Hindu society the ministrations of Brahmans restrictions of taking water worshipping the great Hindu gods, pollution by touch and frequenting temples or any other outward signs can not be held as the characteristics common to all the Constituents of Hindu society. Nor such sorts of restrictions or emblems were ever regarded of any very importance in the ex-communication of a person from Hindu religion. An out-caste is not necessarily a non-Hindu. Persons like Kabirdas, Raidas, Balmik, Nabhaji etc, who belonged to very low castes such as Sweepers, Chamars and so on were held in high veneration in their time and the high caste people had no scruples to eat food touched by these great men. As a rule a man attaining the State of a Sanyasi is above all these restrictions. As a Mohomedan Bhangi will not be allowed to mix with Mohomedans of position so is the case with a low caste Hindu. He is not mixed with high caste people not because he is not a Hindu but because he belongs to a caste or sect of people who are kept aloof on account of their avocation. Caste has more a bearing of the formation of a society than that of a creed which appeals to the heart of the people.

The old scriptures and other Sanskrit writings of the prior Mohamedan period do not give any trace to the word Hindu which is now commonly understood to convey the sense of a class of people who are not Mohomedans Christians etc. All that could be said about the originality of this term is that it corresponds with the Sanskrit word "Sindhu" meaning a country where the people through their Karmis attain the "Moksh" (or liberate their souls). There are instances in which the sound of sh or S is changed into H in persian as H by S in Sapta in Sanskrit or Hafta in Persian meaning a week or seven days. It may therefore be concluded that the word Hindu is the exchanged form of Sindhu in Sanskrit. Hinduism is therefore a term which the people of the country of Sindhu followed. Hence it follows that all those people who are the descendants of those living in Sindhu or Hind and follow the system of Hindu philosophy which then was in existence are Hindus still and none else. The Sanskrit sacred writings bear testimony to the fact that the Hindu community is consisted of the main castes of Brahmans, Shatryas, Vaish and Sudras with all their multifareous sub-divisions. We have therefore no reasons to exclude our depressed classes from the rule of Hindu society. They are as much Hindu as a man of a higher caste is. Our test for a Hindu to differentiate him from a Mohomedan and others, should as a matter of course be based on religious point of difference. As a man believing in 'Khuda' the Koran and 'Mohome' the

Prophet irrespective of his social status is a Mohomedan so is a man a Hindu who has a belief in.

- (1) God either personal or impersonal.
- (2) The doctrine of the transmigration of soul.
- (3) The theory of karma which makes a man responsible for his actions in this and the world to come.

In addition to these main religious differences other characteristics of some importance of a Hindu are:—

- (1) The performance of the saradhi ceremony.
- (2) The abstinence from killing cows or eating their flesh."

As has been noted above the Hindus form 92·23 per cent of the total population which is distributed by Tehsils as follows:—

*Hindus.*

Tehsil	1911	1901
Gird	23·2	21·6
Rajakhera	12·9	11·6
Kolari	16·4	15·3
Baseri	15·9	18·1
Bari	18·1	18·5
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	5·7	6·9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	92·2	92·0

No attempt was made to record the sub-sects of the Hindus such as Vaishnavis and Shaivis and hence it does not appear necessary to deal with the various sects and sub-sects and their customs.

The percentage of the Jains and Mohomedans by Tehsils come to as follows:—

	1911		1901	
	Mohomedan	Jain	Mohomedan	Jain
Gird	3·1	0·2	3·0	0·2
Rajakhera	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·6
Kolari	0·8	0·0	0·7	0·0
Baseri	0·6	0·0	0·6	0·0
Bari	1·7	0·0	1·7	0·0
Sirmathra	0·3	0·0	0·4	0·0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6·9	0·8	6·8	0·8

The figures noted above will show that the percentage is nearly the same in all Tehsils as it was in 1901. A slight decrease among the Jains in Rajakhera is due to the fact that most of the Jains have now got business in Calcutta and Bombay where they have consequently gone from Rajakhera. The decrease is also due to the fact that the State Treasurers Seths Mulchand Namichand who had their private firms in 1901 have since given up their business and hence most of their agents who were Jains by caste have left the State.

## Chapter V.

### AGE.

The Enumerators were instructed to enter the ages of the persons enumerated as they stood on the 10th March 1911, but most of the people in fact the majority of them when asked gave such vague replies that it is difficult to determine the exact ages. The tendency of the people is to give ages in round numbers which are an exact multiple of 5 or 10 as Das, Pandre, Bees, Pachees and so on. In order therefore to secure as correct an age return as possible the Enumerators were instructed by me to enter the age when shown to be absurd as it might seem by appearance of the person enumerated.

The age return of the population is recorded for each year of life up to 5 and then for quinquennial periods up to 70.

The figures at the various age periods for male and female population of this State are as noted below:—

	Male.	Female.
0	...	4,234
1	...	2,143
2	...	2,666
3	...	3,249
4	...	3,143
5-10	...	18,042
10-15	...	17,718
15-20	...	14,347
20-25	...	12,932
25-30	...	12,725
30-35	...	12,904
35-40	...	7,345
40-45	...	11,162
45-50	...	4,529
50-55	...	8,537
55-60	...	1,867
60-65	...	4,759
65-70	...	633
70-and over	...	1,520
Mean age		
	1,44,455	23.3
		1,19,138

As has been noted above people when asked generally give their age in certain favourite numbers such as 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, 40-45, 50-55, 60-65 and hence the irregularities in the figures for different age periods. Such errors in the returns of age is not peculiar and confined to this State only but it is common to all provinces in India both at the present and previous enumerations. But in spite of such irregularities and errors the age return can throw some light on the question of the relative longevity of the people of

different religions and localities and at different times. In the State the mean age for the whole State and by districts is returned as follows:—

Tehsil			Mean age
Dholpur State	...	...	23·3
1 Gird	...	...	23·4
2 Rajakhera	...	...	23·5
3 Kolari	...	...	23·1
4 Baseri	...	...	23·3
5 Bari	...	...	23·1
6 Sirmathra	...	...	23·6

A Comparison of the figures by Tehsils is however not possible as figures for the previous censuses are not available. The mean age has been returned the highest in Sirmathra and it is the lowest in Kolari and Bari. The mean age for the main religions is arrived at as under:—

Religion	Mean age
1 Hindus	25·3
2 Mohomedans	25·9
3 Jains	26·4

The Jains have the highest mean age which as has been noted in the reports of the other States might be owing to their being the least prolific.

**Age distribution.**—In the State as a whole the proportion of male children under 5 years of age fell from 16,140 in 1901 to 15,435 in 1911. Such proportions depend upon the normal birth and death-rates and the occurrence or otherwise of special calamities such as famine plague etc., which disturb the normal age distribution. The effects of famine may well be described in the words of the India census report for 1901 [P.474] as under:—

"When a tract is afflicted by Famine the mortality rises in a greater or less degree according to the severity and duration of the calamity and the effectiveness of the measures taken to mitigate it. All sections of the population, however are not equally effected the very old and the very young suffer most while those in the prime of life sustain only a comparatively small diminution in their number.

At the close of the Famine the population consists of the unusually small proportion of children and old persons and of a very large proportion of persons in the prime of life at the reproductive age. For some years, therefore in the absence of any fresh calamity, the growth of the population is very rapid. The number of persons capable of adding to the population not having been effected the actual number of births is very little less than before the famine but the proportion calculated on the diminished population is much greater and so too is the excess of births over deaths, as the latter are much below the average in a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of healthy persons in their prime and of a comparatively small proportion of persons who by reason of youth, old age or infirmity have a relatively short expectation of life.

This more rapid rate of growth continues for some time but then as the pendulum who, at the time of famine were in their prime pass into old age and this place is taken by the generation born shortly before the famine with its members greatly reduced by mortality which then occurred the birth-rate falls not only below that of the years following the famine but also below the average. The disturbance of normal conditions is still not ended and the pendulum continues to swing backwards and forwards between periods of high and low birth-rate but its oscillation gradually become fainter until they cease from natural causes to be apparent or as more often happens, until some fresh calamity obliterates them."

In accordance with the general principle laid down in the extracts noted above, it will be observed from the percentage for the various age periods for the two censuses that there is a considerable decrease in the proportion of the population of the two censuses in the age periods of 5-9 as the famine of 1905-06 must have seriously effected the Juvenile population of the State and hence the decrease:—

Age period.	1910.		1911.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-4	10·9	12·1	10·7	12·2
5-9	13·6	14·0	12·5	13·1
10-14	12·7	10·4	12·3	10·3
15-19	8·9	8·2	9·9	9·0
20-24	8·1	8·9	9·0	9·6
25-29	8·8	9·0	8·8	8·9
30-34	9·6	9·3	8·9	9·0
35-39	5·1	4·7	5·1	4·6
40-44	8·0	8·7	7·7	8·2
45-49	3·4	2·9	3·1	2·8
50-54	5·4	5·6	5·9	5·9
55-59	1·3	1·1	1·3	1·0
60-and over	4·3	5·1	6·2	5·3

The percentage of the other age periods being nearly the same shows that the decrease in the population for the State as a whole is throughout the same for all the age periods with the exception of 5-9 in which the decrease owing to the famine of 1905-6 is natural.

**Age distribution of different castes.**—For the age periods of 0-5 among the Hindus the proportion of the females generally is higher than the males, but it is comparatively low in the high castes than that in the low ones.

High	Caste	Males	9·6	P. C.
"	"	Females	11·7	" "
Low	Caste	Males	10·7	" "
"	"	Females	12·1	" "

diff Among the Mohomedans the percentage stands thus:—

age	For high Caste.		P. C.
	Viz Syad, Mugal	Males	11·0
	Pathan and Shaikh	Females	10·1
	Low Caste.		" "
	Such as Telis, Dhobees,	Males	11·2
	Chhippas, etc., etc.,	Females	13·0

## Chapter VI.

### SEXES.

The distribution of the sexes for this State is given in the Imperial Table VII and the other details relating to the two sexes will be discussed here. As in India on the whole, so in this State the male population is in excess over the females. There being 824·7 females to 1,000 males. The proportion in Rajputana is 909·3 while in the adjacent States of Bharatpur, Karauli and Gwalior it comes to 848·7, 830·5 and 904·8 respectively. The State has thus 84·6 females less per mille of males than what exists in the Province to which it belongs.

The proportionate distribution of the females in the various Tehsils comes to as follows:—

Tehsil	Gird	...	...	824·8 per mille
"	Rajakhera	...	...	788·7 "
"	Kolari	...	...	843·5 "
"	Baseri	...	...	824·0 "
"	Bari	...	...	841·6 "
"	Sirmathra	...	...	803·4 "
Dholpur Town		...	...	847·5 "
Rajakhera	"	...	...	811·7 "
Bari	"	...	...	981·1 "

As compared with the figures of 1901 (there being 835·9 females per 1,000 males in 1901) it will be seen that there has been comparatively a decrease on the whole in the female population.

The population of females to 1,000 males of all religions in the first year of life is 928·9 while for each of the main religions it is 942 amongst the Hindus, 956 amongst the Mohomedans and 750 amongst the Jains.

This will show that as elsewhere in India so in this State the males are in excess of the females at birth. For all religions the females at age 0-4 are 946·9 to 1,000 males, at age 5-9 are 867·3, at age 10-14 are 695·5, at age 15-19 are 748·0, at age 20-24, are 887·2, at age 25-29 are 837·1, at age 30-34 are 829·1, at age 35-39 are 750·1, at age 40-44 are 877·5, at age 45-49 are 723·5, at age 50-54 are 817·4, at age 55-59 are 624·0, at age 60-64 are 935·1, at age 65-69 are 679·3, at age 70 and over are 911·8.

These figures show that the population of females to 1,000 males in the different age periods varies from 600 to 900. The highest percentage is in the age periods of 0-4 and over, while the least is in the age periods of 10-14, 55-59 and 65-69.

**Proportion of females in Rural and Urban areas:**—Females are generally less numerous in Rural than in the Urban area. The proportion is 879·5 in Urban and 815·9 in Rural areas.

## Chapter VII.

### CIVIL CONDITION.

The statistics regarding civil conditions in this State will show that for all religions the percentage for the unmarried males comes to 47·08 of the total male population, while it is only 28·9 per cent among the females; of these two thirds among the males and about 98 per cent of the females are under 15 years of age. The percentage of the widowed population comes to 8·6 among the males and 17·2 among the females. Of these 1 in 30 among the males are under 20 years of age while at the same age it is 2·6 of the percentage returned among the females. No married or widowed figures are returned for the age period from 0-4. These striking figures for the unmarried would find an explanation in the fact that in this State Hindus alone form 92·2 per cent of the total population and among which marriage is obligatory. A Hindu as a Hindu must marry and beget a son to save him from hell. It is his duty to see that his daughters are not left unmarried at puberty for to do so would not only bring social obloquy on his family but subject him and his ancestors to damnation. It is only for this that 79 females out of a total of 1,09,503 are returned as unmarried at the age of 50 and over. This number constitutes mostly either the prostitutes or persons suffering from some bodily affliction such as leprosy and the like other deformities.

The number of genuine old maids must be very small and that will be found only among Rajputs whose girls remain unmarried to an older age owing to the difficulty of procuring for them a suitable match.

Since the Hindus bulk so largely in the total population the difference between the figures for them and for all religions together can not be very striking specially when out of the 7·8 of the population consisting of religions other than Hindus nearly 7 per cent of the population forms the Jains and the Mohomedans among whom in various degrees the example of a Hindu marriage usage is generally followed. Parsis and Christians form an insignificant part of the population and hence their customs in respect to the marriage do not effect materially the percentage of the civil condition arrived at for the total population.

As has been noted above a very large proportion of the Hindu population is returned as married and of this also it will be seen that although none has been returned as married or widowed between 0-4 the figures for the married population for other age periods up to 20 stand thus:—

<i>Males.</i>			<i>Females.</i>
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	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Widowed.</i>		<i>Married.</i>	<i>Widowed.</i>
5-9	426	20		1,463	16
10-14	3,144	91		7,104	150
15-19	6,069	265		9,223	332

These figures show that the custom of early marriage is still largely practised. History tells us that in the vedic period marriage was obtainable at a mature age but later on owing to a revulsion of feelings the vedic institutions were practically abandoned or ignored. It is however difficult to find out a satisfactory cause as to how an infant marriage came into existence but it may safely be said that much may be ascribed to the fact that among the Hindus a girl is to be married within the narrow circle of the caste to which she belongs. It becomes therefore a matter of necessity to find a suitable match and so engagements are made as early as possible.

**Present day tendency against early marriage.**—There is however a general feeling amongst Brahmans, Banyas and in fact among the educated Hindus of all castes against marrying their children while they are yet infants and those of them among whom widow marriage is prohibited are becoming specially careful to defer the marriage of their daughters to as late a date as they could possibly do. Social conferences among Brahmans, Vaish, Rajputs, Bhargava, and Kayasths, are being annually held and with the consent of the elders of the castes social reforms are put forward and brought into practice in the caste concerned. But generally it is through the influence of the females who are particularly anxious to get their children married as early as possible that people who understand the evils of the early marriage still resort to it.

The extension of the regulations of the Walter Krit Hitkarni Sabha to all the castes in the State in the present decade among the Hindus, Mohomedans and the Jains alike is in a way a legislation and a guard against the social evils such as infant marriage and extravagance on marriage occasions.

**Widows at child bearing age.**—In one thousand females of the child bearing ages viz 15-40 in each of the main religions Hindus have 103·2 widows, Jains 104·8, Musalmans 75·4. These figures alone would show how painful are the effect of early marriage which is largely practised among the Hindus.

The figures noted below for a few selected castes will show how striking is the difference in the percentage for the high and low castes:—

Caste.	No. of widows between.
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15-40

1. Brahman	17·2	percent.	} No widow remarriage is allowed among the people of these castes.
2. Banyas	13·1	,,	
3. Rajputs	12·7	,,	
4. Chamar	8·0	,,	} Widow remarriage is allowed.
5. Gujar	7·4	,,	
6. Menas	8·3	,,	

The difference noted above is due to the fact that widow re-marriage is in vogue among the low castes people of the Hindus. They call it locally Dharaijas or Nata. No particular ceremony is observed but the bride-groom has to pay to the male near relation of the woman's deceased husband, should he himself be not one of them. Such marriage has a legal effect among all the low castes.

With the exception of Brahman, Vaish, Rajput, Bhargava and Kayasth, the custom of widow remarriage obtains among all the other castes but those who have got some good social status and consequently observe Parda follow the customs of the higher castes and do not allow remarriage of the widows. But there are no caste restrictions and as such if a widow is married her issue with her new husband is not deprived of the inheritance.

Among Hindus polygamy is permitted and there are instances in which people have married more than one wife but as a rule Brahmins, Vaish, Bhargava and Kayasth are monogamous while the Rajputs generally have more than one wife. Menas, Gujars and other low castes keep women according to their means. I am told that it is a custom among the Gujars and Menas that for every herd of 20 cattle they keep one wife. There are instances still when some of them still keep 4 or 5 wives. The Jains are generally monogamous and although the Mohamedans are allowed to keep four wives they do not appear to follow this rule in this state. Among the Mohamedans of the state it has been noticed that though widow marriage is allowed yet it is seldom practised among the Mohamedans holding good social status in the state. The customs of polyandry or a woman forming alliance with two or more men and of Divorce are not observed among the Hindus in this state. According to the Shastras as a matter of fact once a Hindu brings a woman in marriage he can not revoke it. The ceremony is held as sacred as any thing but practically there are instances in which husbands have left their wives or the wives deserting their husband but such and similar instances are held to be serious family scandals and the parties concerned among the high caste are looked upon as degraded in the eyes of their caste fellows. Among the low castes woman exercises her own free will and can go with any other man of her caste but the man accepting the woman will have to pay the caste penalty and compensation to the deserted husband.

#### BIRTHS CUSTOMS.

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A female is considered fit for impregnation on the appearance of the menstruation flow. No ceremonies are performed by the Hindus of this state, when this occurs. Garbhdhan or foetus-bearing ceremony, which according to the vcdas ought to be performed on the occasion and was once performed is now neglected, and is only nominally performed along with the Simant ceremony in the seventh, eighth, or ninth month of pregnancy. Among Deccani castes, however a ceremony called Retushanti or menstruation appearing is performed. As soon as a girl first menstruates sugar is distributed among all relations and friends as a sign of joy. The girl is seated in a room specially decorated and friends and relations come and present her with fruits and flowers and sweetmeats. On the fourth day she is bathed and her lap is filled with fine fruits each of the best kinds. Within 15 days garbhdhan or foetus-bearing ceremony is performed in which the gods are prayed to see that she may conceive and beget a child in due course of time. A woman in menstruation remains impure for 3 days among the higher Hindu castes. She bathes on the fourth day and joins her husband. Lower castes such as Golas, Kolis, Chamars and Bhangis are not very particular about impurity attaching to this occasion.

## BARRENNESS.

Barenness is looked upon with feelings of great uneasiness by females alike among Hindus, Jains, Musalmans and Parsis. A barren woman is called Banjh which is a term of reproach. A Hindu or Jain woman tries to get rid of her barrenness. If it is believed to be caused by the anger of some god or godess, she quiets them by prayers and by giving them their pet offerings or taking vows. If the barrenness is due to the unfriendly influence of some planet, she engages a Brahman to repeat prayers in its honor and fasts on the day sacred to it. If the desease is spirit caused she walks 108 times round the Pipal tree on non-moonday, pours water at its root and winds a cotton thread round its trunk. Women are said to try to get rid of their barrenness by pinching a neighbour's child on a Sunday or Tuesday with the point of a needle or by secretly cutting a tuft of the hair of its head. Some are said to swallow an unclipped betel nut after keeping it for some time under the cot of a woman in labour or secretly tearing the piece out of the clothes of a pregnant women or a woman in child birth an act which when discovered causes uneasiness to the woman and her relations, as it is believed to cause the child's death or the pregnant woman's miscarriage. Childless Musalman females also resort to various means to obtain children.

They obtain charms from saints (peers) and exorcists (amils). The charm consists of a diagram drawn on a piece of paper. It is to be either washed in rose-water and drunk or worn round the neck. After conception, some talisman is given with the object that the issue may be made. The charm is washed in water which is drunk immediately or is used after a monthly bath. Some dead saints also have a reputation of giving children. Many childless and spirit-possessed Musalman females resort to the graves of saints. The leaves of a tree near the grave of the saint are said to favour conception.

## SEX-DIVINATION.

Females make guesses about the sex of the baby to be born in a variety of ways. Among Musalmans a few drops of milk are squeezed out from the bosom of the pregnant woman, and from its thinness or thickness the sex of the child is conjectured. If the milk is thin it is foretold that a boy is to be born. Among Hindus, if the face of the pregnant woman is full and blooming, the birth of a male child is predicted, on the other hand if her face is lean and emaciated a female child is expected. If the pregnant woman gets more than the usual sleep a girl is expected and if she sleeps less than usual a boy. If the right side of the abdomen of a pregnant woman appears protruding a boy is expected and a girl if the left side so appears. The objects which appear to a pregnant woman in her dreams are also supposed to furnish an indication of the sex of the child she is to deliver. If they are objects of the male gender, a male child. If they are of the female gender, a female child is expected.

## SECLUSION OF WOMEN AT CHILD BIRTH.

A pregnant woman is not allowed to draw water from a well or do any other house-work. She keeps herself confined to the house and does not appear before

the elder male members in the house. When the labour begins, she is taken to a warm room, the windows of which are kept shut.

Generally a Dhanuk or a Balai woman acts as midwife. The mother remains secluded for about 40 days among Brahmans, Banias and other high castes and for a shorter period varying from 10 to 20 days among the lower caste. Most of the low castes on delivery put the child in a basket and it wails on without being either sick or sorry. Among Parsis the mother is kept lying in a room upto the 40th day and is not allowed to move out or touch any thing. On the night after the 40th day she is bathed and purified.

#### PROHIBITED FOODS BEFORE AND AFTER CHILD BIRTH.

About two months before delivery, a pregnant woman is not allowed to eat things which cause heating in the stomach, i.e. chillies, oil, etc. After delivery, she is not allowed to eat things which are cooling. During the first few days on delivery, she is given a decoction of Gur and Ghee and such nutritious food as Harira. Molasses is generally given in preference to Sugar. Drinking water is either boiled or a red hot piece of iron is thrown into it. Such food and vegetables as are believed to cause indigestion to the child are avoided. But all this is done in the house of the well-to-do people, while the poor living on coarse grain, have the same food during confinement as they use ordinarily.

Among a few families a woman in confinement uses milk and such like light food.

#### DISPOSAL OF DEAD CHILD'S BODY.

A dead-body of a child just after birth is either drowned in a river or buried in the burial ground set apart for the purpose. In the case of a grown up child unless the child is suffered by small-pox the dead body is cremated. But if death has occurred by small-pox the dead body is usually buried.

#### TREATMENT OF WOMEN DYING IN CHILD BIRTH.

If a woman dies within 10 days of her delivery, an iron nail is driven into the doorway immediately after her corpse is taken out so that her spirit may not return and trouble the inmates of the house.

#### NAMING AND EAR-BORING CEREMONY.

Among Hindus naming and ear-boring ceremonies are observed in this State. The naming ceremony takes place on the 12th day after birth or on some other lucky day after the fortieth. The father's sister generally gives the name which has already been fixed upon. Name is given by the eldest of the family.

Ear-boring ceremony is performed within 15 years of the child's birth. It is observed generally in the odd years of the birth. In cases when children die after birth the ceremony is performed within forty days of the birth. In some families the ceremony is performed with great pomp and show and among others they take the child to the Ganges.

#### SHAVING CEREMONY.

The head shaving ceremony is the eleventh vedic rite and takes place on some auspicious day either in third or fourth year of the boy or at the time of the

Upanayan or thread girding. Among Brahmans castes it is generally performed at the time of the Upanayan. Among kolis and other artizan castes who do not wear the sacred thread, shaving is performed only if a vow is taken to do so in the temple of the family godess or some other godess. Well seated in his mother's lap the father taking a razor crops off a tuft of the boys hair. A barber who is in readiness then shaves the head clean. The hair is taken by the father's sister and thrown into a well or river.

Among Jains, Banias, when a baby is three, five or seven years old; the boy's head is completely shaved and tuft of hair is cut from the back of a girl's head, but except that friends and relations are feasted no particular ceremonies are performed at the time of hair cutting.

Shaving rites called Aqiqa are performed among Mohomedans also on the 7th 14th or 21st day after birth when the barber passes the razor along the head of the child its father or some one spicially named by him draws a knife across a goat's head saying. "I sacrifice this animal for the child named wali, blood for blood, skin for skin, flesh for flesh and hair for hair." If the child is a girl one goat is sacrificed, but if it is a boy two are sacrificed. When the shaving is over the child's hair and nails are laid on a bread and carried away to be thrown into a river.

#### BISMILLAH.

The rite of Bismillah or taking the name of God takes place among Musalmans when a boy or a girl reaches the age of four years, four months and four days.

The child is covered with Sahra or flower sheet seated on a cushion. Sweet-meats are laid before it and of those two plates covered with gold papers are given to it.

The Mullah or priest repeats the opening chapter of the kuran and the child follows.

The priest then utters blessings on the child and its parents and the members of the company present say Amen at every pause.

A procession is then uttres and the child is taken to kiss the Dargah (tomb) of the family guardian saint (Peer) when the procession returns many presents are made to the child by friends and relations and the females one by one perform the Balayan Lena or the ceremony of taking upon themselves the child's sorrow. In doing it a woman passes her hands over the child from head to foot and then setting her knuckle or finger tips against her temples presses them till the joints crack.

#### CIRCUMCISION.

Circumcision or Khatna takes place among Musalmans generally when the boy is six or seven years old.

Among the Shaikhs and Mogals it sometimes takes place as early as the sixth day after birth.

This rite is considered so important by these people that it is performed on girls as well as on boys.

The simplest form of circumcision is mere amputation of the prepuce. On the day fixed for the operation a red cotton cloth, about four feet square, is spread in the room in which it is to be performed.

A copper tray full of soft ashes is placed in front of it. The boy with only his shirt on and held by a strong male relative is seated on a wooden stool about a foot high. The barber first introduces into the foreskin a small bamboo chip probably to feel and ascertain that no part of the foreskin adheres to the gland. When he finds that the prepuce is free, he turns up the foreskin, and having cleaned it lets it go. He then takes a pair of smooth bamboo pinches and holding the ends dexterously cuts off with a sharp razor the foreskin close to the pincers.

The pincers are then taken out and after drawing up the ends of the foreskin above the gland a little soft red powder is sprinkled on the wound to staunch the blood. The wound heals up in about 2 or three days. The recovery of the child is celebrated with great rejoicings. Friends send presents of sweetmeats.

#### SUPERSTITION REGARDING THE ILLNESS OF CHILDREN.

It is believed both by Hindus and Musalmans that children are liable to the influence of the evil eye. The two chief guards against it are iron articles and black articles. To turn aside the evil eye, the handsome and beloved children also wear a necklace of square copper or silver plates and on these plates numbers are marked whose total when counted horizontally and vertically or diagonally always comes to the same figure either 15 or 20. Whenever a child goes out a lamp black mark is made on its right cheek or behind the right ear.

#### SMALL-POX.

Small-pox, including measles and chicken pox is called Sitla when it is epidemic. Small pox is believed by the Hindus to be presided over by a goddess called Sitla Mata or small pox mother. To protect their children mothers propitiate Sitla Mata once in a year on the bright or dark seventh of Sharavan (August) which is the day sacred to her. As small pox is believed to be caused by heat, artificial heat is avoided as much as possible on that day and all the members of a family bathe with cold water and eat cold food cooked on the previous day. When a child is actually attacked with small pox Mata Maiya propitiated by a visit to her stone image which is kept in a Mahadev or Mata's temple or under a Nimb, or Pipal tree. Among Kolis Katchis, or Kumhars and other low castes the small pox stone is kept near their other objects of worship. One of the most reputed stones of small pox goddess near this State is in the Karauli State. The small pox goddess is visited on the seventh, fifteenth or twenty first day after the appearance of the disease on a Monday and Friday. No medicine is given to the child. The sight of a woman in child-birth or in her monthly sickness and a person in black and of any unclean person is believed to be very injurious to the child. It is therefore protected from strangers' gaze and its cot is strewn with nimb leaves to avert the ill effect produced by the shadow of an unclean person accidentally falling on it.

#### TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP.

Under the orders of the Provincial Census Superintendent a list of the different terms of relationship was made out and is given here to show that many terms of relationship which are not differentiated in the English language but are in the local dialects while there are some terms of relationship which are differentiated in English but are not in the vernacular.

## Vernacular terms of relationship.

No. Serial No.	English terms.	BRIJ BRASHA.	
		By men.	By women.
1	Father ...	पिता Pita.	The same.
2	Mother ...	माता Mata.	"
3	Son ...	पूत्र Putra.	"
4	Daughter ...	पुत्री Putri.	"
5	Brother ...	भिराता Bhrita.	"
6	Sister ...	बेहन Bahan.	"
7	Elder brother	बडा भिराता Bara Bhirata.	"
8	Younger brother	छोटा भिराता Chhota Bhirata.	छोटा भाई chhota Bhai.
9	Elder sister ...	बड़ी बेहन Bari Behan.	"
10	Younger sister	छोटी बेहन Choti Behan.	"
11	Father's brother	काका Kaka.	"
12	Brother's child	भतीजा Bhatija.	"
13	Father's brother's wife	ताइ या काकी Tai or Kaki.	"
14	Husband's mother's child	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"
15	Father's brother's child	काका का लड़का Kaka ka Larka.	"
16	Father's sister	भुआ Bhua.	"
17	Father's sister's husband	फूफा Phupa.	"
18	Wife's brother's child	साले का लड़का Salai kai Larkai.	"
19	Father's sister's child	भुआ का लड़का Bhua kai Larkai.	"
20	Mother's brother	मामा Mama.	"
21	Sister's child...	भानेज Bhanej.	"
22	Mother's brother's wife	माँ Main.	"
23	Husband's sister's child	नंद के लड़के Nand kai Larkai.	"
24	Mother's brother's child	मामा के लड़के Mama kai Larkai.	"
25	Mother's sister	मात्रवसी Mavsi.	"
26	Mother's sister's husband	मोसा Mosa.	"

HINDI.		URDU.		Remarks.
By men.	By women.	By men.	By women.	
पिता Pita.	The same.	बाप Bap.	The same.	
माता Mata.	"	माँ man.	"	
पुत्र Putra.	"	बेटा Beta.	"	
पुत्री Putri.	"	बेटी Beti.	"	
भाई Bhai.	"	भाई Bhai.	"	
भगनी Bhagni.	"	बेहन Behan.	"	
बड़ा भाई या दादा Bara Bhai or Dada.	"	बड़ा भाई Bara Bhai.	"	
छोटा भाई Chhota Bhai.	"	छोटा भाई Chhota Bhai.	"	
बड़ी बेहन या जीजी Bari Behan or Jiji.	"	आपा Apa.*	"	
छोटी बेहन Chhoti Behan.	"	बुआ Bua*	"	
काका Kaka.	"	चाचा Chacha.	"	
भतीजा Bhatija.	"	भतीजा Bhatja.	"	
ताइ या काकी Tai or Kaki.	"	ताइ या चाची Tai or Chachhi.	"	
जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	
काका का लड़का Kaka ka Larka.	"	ताउ या चाचा का लड़का Tao or Chacha kai Larkai	"	
भुआ Bhua.	"	फुपी Phupi*	"	
फुपा Phupa.	"	फूपा Phupa.	"	
साले का लड़का Salai ka Larka.	"	साले का लड़का Salai kai Larkai.	"	
भुआ के लड़के Bhua kai Larkai.	"	फुपी के लड़के Phupi kai Larkai.	"	
मामा Mama.	"	मामा Mama.	"	
भानजा Bhanja.	"	भानजा Bhanija.	"	
माँ Main.	"	मामी या मुमानी Mami or Mumani.	"	
नंदके लड़के Nand kai Larkai	"	भानज Bhanija	"	
मामाकेलड़के Mama kai Larkai.	"	मामूजाद भाई Mamuzad Bhai.	"	
मासी Mosi.	"	खाला Khala*	"	
मोसा Mosa.	"	खालू Khalu*	"	

## BRIJ BHASHA.

Serial No.	English terms.	By men.	By women.
27	Wife's Sister's child	साली के लड़के Sali kai Larkai.	The same.
28	Mother's sister's child	मोसी के लड़के Mosi kai Larkai.	„
29	Father's father	बाबा Baba.	„
30	Son's son ...	पोता Pota.	„
31	Father's mother	आजी Aji.	„
32	Mother's father	नाना Nana.	„
33	Daughter's son	धैवता Dhaipta.	„
34	Mother's mother	नानी Nani.	„
35	Husband ...	धनी Dhani.	„
36	Wife ...	घर वाली Ghar wali.	„
37	Wife's father	सुसर Susar.	„
38	Daughter's husband	सगा Saga.	„
39	Wife's mother	सास Sas.	„
40	Husband's father	सुसर Susar.	„
41	Son's wife ...	दुल्हन Dulhain.	„
42	Husband's mother	सास Sas.	„
43	Wife's brother	साला Sala.	„
44	Sister's husband	जीजा Jija.	„
45	Wife's sister ...	साली Sali.	„
46	Husband's brother	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	„
47	Brother's wife	भावी या बहू Bhabe or Bahu.	„
48	Husband's sister	ननद Nanad.	„
49	Wife's sister's husband	साहू Sarhu.	„
50	Husband's brother's wife ...	जेठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani	„
51	Son's wife's parent	समधी और समधन Samdhi and Samdhan.	„
52	Wife's brother's wife	सलेज Salaj.	„

HINDI.		URDU.		Remarks.
By men.	By women.	By men.	By women.	
साली के लड़के Sali kai Larkai.	The same.	साली के लड़के Sali kai Larkai.	The same.	
मोसी के लड़के Mosi kai Larkai.	"	खाला के लड़के Khala kai Larkai.	"	
बाबा Baba.	"	बाबा Baba.	"	
नाती Nati.	"	नवोरा Nabera*	पोता	
दादी Dadi	"	दादी Dadi.	"	
नाना Nana.	"	नाना Nana.	"	
धेवता Dhaivtा.	"	नवासा Nawasa.	"	
नानी Nani.	"	नानी Nani.	"	
पत Pat.	"	खार्विंद Khawind.	"	
इस्त्री Istri.	"	जोजे Zojai.	"	
सुसर Saur.	"	खुसर Khusar.	"	
जवाई Jawain.	"	खार्विंद Khawind.	"	
सास Sas.	"	खुशदामन Khush-daman.	"	
सुसर Sasur.	"	खुसर Khusar.	"	
बहू Bahu.	"	दुलेहन Dulaihan.	"	
सास Sas.	"	सास Sas.	"	
साला Sala.	"	साला Sala.	"	
जीजा Jija	"	बेहनोई Behnoi.	"	
साली Sali.	"	साली Sali.	"	
जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	
भावी या बहू Bhabi or Bahu	"	भावी या बहू Bhabi or Bahu.	"	
ननद Nand.	"	बीबी Bibi.	"	
साहू Sarhu.	"	हमजुल्फ Hamzulf.	"	
जिठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani.	..."	जिठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani.	"	
समधी और समधन or Samdhi Samdhan.	..."	समधी और समधन Samdhi and Samdan.	"	
सलेज Salaj.	"	सलेज Salaj.	"	

It may also be noted that those who are equal in age to the speaker are generally spoken of by the people in the State as brothers if males and as sister if females and as uncles or aunt if they are of the age of his father or mother.

Certain privileges are attached to certain relations such as the eldest of the family generally has a right to name the newly born child and has a right to get a present for that. The eldest son of the deceased puts fire to the corps.

A maternal uncle is entitled to get one fourth of the dowery and so forth. Sala and Snsra are generally used as terms of abuse.

## Chapter VIII.

### EDUCATION.

The instructions of the Provincial Census Superintendent were to mark those persons as literate in column 14 of the Census Schedule who could both read and write any language, and mark those who could both read and write English as literate in English in column 15 of the Schedule. Those instructions were strictly followed and hence there can not be strictly speaking any true comparison of the figure of 1901 when no strict restrictions were followed in this respect. As desired by the Darbar a record was made of all the vernacular languages or scripts in which each person was literate. A reference to the Imperial Table VIII will show that there are 5,188 literate males and 281 females. Of those 4,390 know Hindi, 528 Urdu, 418 English and 133 other languages for which a detail is given in the foot note of the table. Table IX gives figures by caste. Of the total literate population 70·7 belong to the higher castes of Brahmans, Rajputs, Vaish, Bhargavas and Kayasth while 29·3 persons belong to the low castes such as Menas, Gujars, Chamars etc. Of the total population of 1,613 males and 1,111 females of the Jats in the State 151 males and 17 females have been returned as literate.

In the total population of this State only 2·08 persons out of a hundred are literate in the limited sense in which this term was used at the present Census.

Taking the sexes separately one male in every 28 and one female in every 424 can read and write; of the total number of literate males 76·3 P. C. are over 20 years of age and 1·8 P. C. are under 10. The remaining 21·9 P. C. are distributed between the age periods of 10-15 and 15-20. The figures of literates for each district are returned as follows:—

Tehsil.	Literate.		Percentage.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gird	2,567	220	6·7	0·7
Rajakhera	461	22	2·2	0·1
Kolari	588	7	2·4	0·03
Baseri	431	6	1·8	0·03
Bari	735	15	2·6	0·1
Sirmathra & Rejhoni Jagirs	406	11	4·6	0·2
	5,188	281		

It shows that Gird Tehsil stands highest in the list and Sirmathra comes the next followed by Bari, Kolari and Rajakhera while Baseri is the last.

**Education by religion.**—The figures for literates by religion and by Tehsil are returned thus:—

No.	Tehsil	Hindu	Mohomedan	Jain	Others	Total
1	Gird	... 2,215	429	57	86	2,787
2	Rajakhera	... 364	15	100	4	483
3	Kolari	... 573	20	2	...	595
4	Baseri	... 411	25	1	...	437
5	Bari	... 635	110	3	2	750
6	Sirmathra and Rejhoni Jagirs	393	21	2	1	417
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	4,591	620	165	93	5,469

**English Education.**—In the State, as a whole there are 1·6 persons per 1,000 of the total population who stated that they knew English. Of these 1 in 358 males and 1 in 7,942 nearly, females know English.

The ratio is naturally the highest in the Dholpur Town which is the Capital of the State and has got the only one English High School.

The advantage of the English Education is taken to the greatest extent by Kayasthas (98) Brahmans (97) and Banyas (43). So far as can be gathered from the comparison of the figures of literates with the figures returned on the previous Census it will be seen that the number of literate males has increased from 3,891 in 1901 to 5,188 in 1911.

Female education has also made some progress in the present decade but the percentage is still very low. It is however hoped that the girl School established recently will show better results in the next Census.

## Chapter IX.

### L A N G U A G E.

The instructions for filling in the column 13 of the Census schedule were:—

“Enter the language which each person ordinarily uses in his own house. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mothers should be entered.”

Foreign languages spoken in this State are given in Imperial Table X and a comparison of these figures with those of 1901 will show that there has been a decrease under.

Hindi	...	...	2,53,149 persons
Urdu	...	...	8,410 ,,

while a new dialect “Dholpuri” has been recorded this time. The reasons for these differences in these figures are that in the State the people generally

speak a language which can not strictly be called Hindi, Brij Bhasha nor Urdu. In 1901 the language of the Mohomedans generally was taken to be Urdu and that of the Hindus as Hindi and this principle was followed indiscriminately. This time effort was made to make a distinction between the Hindi, Urdu and the local Dholpuri dialect speaking people and only those who did speak true Hindi and Urdu have been recorded as Hindi and Urdu speaking people while the others who spoke the local dialect were recorded as speaking "Dholpuri"

**Uses of mother tongue.**—Figures for the languages spoken by the people help the administrators to find out which languages are mostly spoken in each area and whether each is increasing or decreasing in popularity so that orders regarding the languages to be used in courts and Schools by officials and in official papers may be adopted accordingly. 24 languages and dialects have been recorded as the home language of the people living within the limits of this State. Of these 20 are vernaculars of India, 1 of the Asiatic countries, 1 of Africa and 2 are European languages. Hindi and Urdu with Dholpuri may be said the vernaculars of the people living in Dholpur State. The rest of the languages spoken are mostly the languages of immigrants in the State.

The figures of the three main languages by districts have been recorded as follows:—

#### LANGUAGE SPOKEN.

	<i>Dholpuri.</i>		<i>Hindi.</i>		<i>Urdu.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gird	36,339	30,183	961	601	437	433
Rajakhera	19,439	11,975	1,049	4,192	2	...
Kolari	24,350	20,489	252	255	12	4
Baseri	23,629	19,540	50	22	21	6
Bari	27,885	23,388	99	54	380	412
Sirmathra and Rejhoni						
Jagirs	8,676	6,965	17	4	5	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,40,318	1,12,540	2,428	5,128	857	862

The Dholpuri dialect according to the grouping of Dr. Gresson was shown in 1901 to belong to the main group of Rajasthani language by Captain A. D. Bannerman I.S.C. late Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and in his list of languages sent to Dholpur Census office with his letter No. 989 dated 5th May 1901 it was shown to be spoken in Dholpur.

The introduction of new institution and new ideas in life have led to the incorporation of many English words in the vernacular languages of the State. Such words as—*Master, Class, Report, Deputy, Railway, Station, Ticket, Pass, Guard, Engine, Motor car, Superintendent, Appeal, Magistrate, Judge, Police, Notice, Warrant, Doctor, Plague, Stamp, Cricket, Band, Bottle, Button, etc.*, are now used like ordinary vernacular words.

The languages such as Dholpuri, Hindi, are all written in Devnagri character and the order of the Darbar dated 3rd April 1907 was circulated to the effect that all miscellaneous work in State offices should be done in Hindi and this order has been carried out, as far as practicable. Devnagri script is generally taught in all the village Schools of the State.

## Chapter X.

### INFIRMITIES.

In column 16 of the Census Schedule information was collected for certain defined infirmities for which the enumerators had distinct instructions as to the entries they had to make. Only four sorts of infirmities were asked to be recorded, *viz.* Blind of both eyes, insane, suffering from corrosive leprosy and deaf and dumb by birth. But the word by birth when translated literally was thought by many to govern the other infirmities as well and hence early efforts were made to supplement these instructions.

The figures for the four infirmities when compared with those recorded in 1901 stand thus:—

	1901		1911	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Insane	...	7	3	16
Deaf and dumb	...	48	15	53
Lepers	...	15	2	14
Blind	...	161	145	261
...	—	—	—	—
Total	231	165	344	390

The increase noticed in all the figures may be largely due to the care bestowed in recording the infirmities this time. To be sure of all possible mistakes the entries were made to be re-checked by the District officers and found correct.

### INFIRMITIES BY RELIGION.

*Per 10,000 of the population.*

	Insane.		Deaf and dumb.		Lepers.		Blind.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hindus	1·0	0·6	3·5	2·0	0·8	0·1	18·0	29·5
Mohomedan	3·1	3·4	3·1	3·4	2·1	1·1	20·9	32·2
Jain	...	...	25·5	...	8·5	...	8·5	23·3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Among the Insanes it will be seen that the ratio is high among Mohomedans which may be due to their non-vegetable diet.

**Deaf-Mutism.**—The figure noted above shows that there are 29·6 deaf mutes in 1,00,000 of the population against 23·2 in 1901 but this increase is due only to the accuracy of the return rather than to any other cause.

As compared with the figures of India as a whole which were 62 males and 42 females in 1901 in a population of 1,00,000 persons there are 36·6 males and 20·8 females in this State.

From the totals of the figures for the insane and deaf-mutes it will be noticed that the males suffer more than the females throughout the State. The proportion of deaf-mutes is higher between the age period of 0-44 than it is in the age period of 45 and upward which fact shows that deaf-mutes are short lived as compared with persons not so afflicted.

**Blindness.**—The total figures for the blind persons returned in the State are 232·9 per 1,00,000 of the population. There is an increase of 308 over the figures of 1901. The facts that the eye operations performed in cataract cases outnumber those performed in the previous decade and the comparative immunity from the small-pox by the spread of vaccination throughout the State, the increase in the number of blind persons noted in this Census is a wonder but it may be due to the accuracy of the Statistics than for any other cause which brings about blindness. The ambiguous wordings of the instructions in the past Censuses must have caused the omission of recording as blind those who were not so from birth. In the present Census the figures were re-checked by the District officers after the Census and only a very few cases in the whole lot were found to be wrongly entered.

The proportion of the blind is 180·7 males to 296·3 females in the population of 1,00,000. The excess of the females over the males is natural as the domestic arrangement of Hindu homes where Hindus form 92·2 P. C. of the population is a fruitful cause of blindness among the females.

The figures by age periods will show that for 0-25 there are 58 male and 34 female blinds while for 25-70 and over the figures for the two sexes are 203 and 319 which fact clearly proves that the daily secluded life of the Hindu community tells very seriously on the health of the woman folk.

The figures for lepers noted above show that the number of lepers in the State as a whole are returned 16 instead of 17 in 1901.

The number of lepers is the highest amongst the Jains. The Statistics of lepers by caste show that Banya caste have the highest figure for lepers in the State. Of 14 male lepers there are only 2 females. These figures go to show that the males are more liable to this dire disease than the females.

## Chapter XI.

### CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

A caste is defined by Sir Herbert Risley in his India volume of the last Census as "a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. Claiming common descent from a mythical ancestors, human or devine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogenous community." A caste is almost invariably endogamous in the sense that a member of the large circle denoted by the common name may not marry outside that circle, but within the circle there are usually a number of smaller circles, each of which is also endogamous."

"Social Restrictions" as has been said by Mr., Gait C. I. E. the Census Commissioner for India in an article on caste in the Encyclopdia of Religion and Ethics "exist amongst all nations but nowhere are they so rigidly observed as amongst the Hindus" But times are changing always and though in the present age people especially those who are called educated may not be so superstitiously particular in matters of eating and drinking yet they do scrupulously observe the caste rules and regulations which are remarkably stable and absolute with regard to the marriages and which may therefore be called the essential principles of the caste. To have therefore a complete and accurate record of the caste of the Hindus is a very difficult task in the Census operation. People have got very vague ideas about the castes themselves. They give name of the castes which are really no castes but the name of clans, title or occupations. In some cases persons of low castes in their present prosperous condition feel ashamed to give out the true name of their real caste and try to conceal it with a view to eliminate all such incorrect names and to avoid all possible inaccuracies the Provincial Census Superintendent had taken early opportunity to compile a complete list of all the castes returned in 1901 and under instructions I had held a meeting of the leading personages and took their opinion as to which of the names given in the list were true caste names. A vernacular copy of the list was then sent to the Tehsildars for the guidance of the Census staff. A number of wrong entries due to ignorance or to deliberate mis-statement was thus greatly reduced.

The enumerators however had instructions to enter all new names which they may be told to enter in course of the preliminary and final enumeration. Some names so entered were subsequently on investigation found to be synonymous e. g. Kahars, Bhois and Dhimars which were found to really belong to the same stock. Investigation into all such new castes was subsequently made by me and the results reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent under whose orders a list has now been made up and is attached to this chapter for ready reference.

It will be seen that by a variety of complex social influences whose working can not be precisely traced a number of types or varieties of castes might be formed. These may be due to (1) functional (2) sectarian (3) racial (4) and a mixture of other castes.

For instance every caste purposes to have a traditional occupation though now many of its members have abandoned it. The Mochis, Lohars, Sunars, and other artizan castes are quite distinct though most of them do not now follow their traditional vocations. The Gosains and Jogees etc. castes belonged originally to the religious sects but have not formed separate castes. The Rajputs and Rebaris etc. castes were originally tribes or races but have subsequently formed into separate castes.

**Origin of sub-caste.**—Enquiries made into the twenty typical castes show that bigger groups have sub-castes which may have arisen from causes such as

- (1) Residence in a different locality.
- (2) The adoption or abondonment of a degrading occupation.
- (3) Difference of occupation even if neither is degrading.

As compared with the figures of India as a whole which were 62 males and 42 females in 1901 in a population of 1,00,000 persons there are 36·6 males and 20·8 females in this State.

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- (1) Residence in a different locality.
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- (3) Difference of occupation even if neither is degrading.

- (4) Variation in social practices.
- (5) Pollution.
- (6) Split in the governing body.
- (7) Difference of origin.

**Rigidity of rules Endogamy and Commonsality.**—As a general rule all the members of a caste including the sub-castes eat together but intermarriages are permitted only within the limits of the sub-castes. The restrictions on intercourse increase as one goes from the top to the bottom of the caste system. The Brahman, Bania and Rajput castes must marry their girls within their castes or sub-castes but they can eat together within the large circle of their whole castes and with a few exceptions even that of the tribes from which their different castes are formed. A Gour Brahman will not marry his daughter outside his own group but he will have no objection to eat and drink with a Sanad or other class of the Brahman, if the other party may not have any objection to it. But the artizans and the depressed classes are more strict, both with regard to food and marriage. The sub-castes of Barhai or Khatis (carpenters) for instance, would neither eat together nor intermarry.

#### G O V E R N M E N T.

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**Jurisdiction.**—The jurisdiction of a Panchayat extends over those who belong to that particular caste. The members of the caste may all be in one town or village or may be distributed in different towns or villages. The Panchayat takes cognizance of all social matters or which concerns the caste e.g. breaking of caste rules, giving permission to marry a child outside the limit of the area fixed for contracting marriages, granting divorces etc. and in some instances other social matters are also brought before the Panchayat for decision.

**Servants of the Panchayats.**—Ordinarily Panchayats are called by the afflicted party whose duty is to call the members together and the expenses of the Panchayat are borne by the party or parties whom the panchayat held responsible to defray the expenses.

**Procedure.**—The members of the Panchayat summoned by the parties concerned work under the guidance of the president elect. They take evidence examine witnesses hear what the accuser and the accused have to say and give such decision as to them may appear proper. The whole proceedings as well as the final order is oral excepting in very rare cases in which the finding is given in writing.

**Punishment.**—The breach of a caste rule is ordinarily punished by a fine, temporary or permanent excommunication according to the nature of the offence. The party may also be required to provide a feast for the Panchayat or go to the ganges to take a bath in its sacred water. If the caste sentence is unjust or unnecessarily hard or the parties are dissatisfied in any other way with the decision of the Panchayat they recourse to the law courts of the State where decisions on all social matters are generally decided on caste rules and regulations.

**Caste restrictions.**—There are numerous restrictions in force on the conduct of a man by the unwritten law of his community. In the castes in which caste conferences are now being held the laws are now written in black and white. The rules of the Walter Krit Hitkarni Sabha originally intended for the Rajputs but which have recently been extended to all castes in the State have complete control over all caste ceremonies on the occasion of marriages. The caste rules have complete control over marriages, food and drink. Certain occupations are forbidden to certain castes and if a member of these castes do follow such forbidden occupations he is excommunicated unless he leaves that calling and apologises the members of his caste for his behaviour in the past. For example if a Brahman does any menial service, or sells liquor or meat he is sure to be excommunicated.

**Modern disintegrating tendencies.**—Within the last twenty or thirty years education and coming in contact with the out-siders have brought about many changes in some of the minor caste restrictions. The change is most perceptible in the distinctive caste dress. Pajamas and angerkhas have yielded place to European fashioned shirts and coats, and the Pagri or head dress to caps, safas and even sola hats. Collars and ties have come into fashion among the educated and half educated of the generation. The practice of shaving the head and keeping a big tuft of hair on the crown of the head (chutya.) which was the distinctive sign of a Hindu, has been discarded and the practice of having close cropped hair has been the fashion of the day. Formerly one could at a glance guess the caste of a Hindu from his peculiar dress, but now the change in

his exterior has been so great that it becomes difficult to find out not only his caste, but also whether he is a Hindu, Parsi or Musalman. Caste restrictions regarding food and pollution by touch are also being broken down owing to the spread of western ideas and the improved means of communications. Promiscuous travelling now prevails throughout the country and Brahmans and other twice born sit and take refreshment in contact with Shudras, outcastes and Melachhas on the benches of the railway carriages conveniently closing thier eyes to the contamination which such contiguity involves. The Railways, public Hospitals, Jails, law courts and such other intstitutions ignore the claims of castes within their walls. In the public schools and colleges persons of all castes except the lowest sit together in the same class rooms, join in the same games on the play-ground and often reside and eat meals together in boarding houses attached to some of them. Drinking, of aerated waters prepared by non-Hindus, Biscuits manufactured by Huntley and Palmer and other western manufacturers are freely partaken and when doctors advise, there is no hesitation even in taking chicken, soup or egg-mixture. There are many educated Hindus who deliberately break through the rules of caste when it suits them to do, but in their own houses the fear of giving offence to their more orthodox caste-fellows and the female members of the family lead them to observe the established rules and propositions and so long as they do this their laxity elsewhere is condoned. Brought up in seclusion and without much education the females in a family are tenacious of the old observances' restrictions and regard any departures from them with disfavour. There have recently however been signs of a great change in the treatment of Hindu ladies of high castes. Following the example of their advanced communities Hindu gentlemen are now becoming anxious to give their daughters a good education. It is now only a matter of time for females of the educated classes to appear freely in public and when they do so the restrictions of the caste system so far as ordinary social intercourse is concerned are doomed. The uneducated masses however are far more conservative than the educated few and it may be doubted whether they will quickly imitate their examples in those matters. The masses in the village leading the same life with but very little change.

**Caste among Jains.**—Only the Mahajan caste has been recorded among the Jains in this State. It is said that individual members of a caste who accept Jainism as their religion continue to be its member along with those who follow Hinduism. A Vaishnav girl married into a Jain family may continue to be a Vaishnava. In spite of the religious difference the social customs of Jains and Hindus among the Bania castes are much the same and the Brahman priests attend the ceremonies of the Jains without any scruples as regards their own social position among their castemen of the Hindus.

**Castes among Mohomedans.**—All Mohomedans can eat and drink together and although generally marriages among them are restricted among Members of certain groups and tribes only there is nothing like outcasting or excommunication for marrying beyond those limits. The main distinction between them is that founded on their being foreigners or indiginous. Their main divisions are Saiyads, Mugals, Pathaus and Shaikhs. Saiyads claim their descent from the Prophet and are therefore respected among the Mohomedans. They use Mir among the males and Begum among the females as their titles. Mugals are the descendants of the Mugal conquerors of India and use Mirza before (Born of great man)

and Beg (Lord) after their names, while the females add khanams to their names. The Pathans are of Afgan origin. Most of the families in Dholpur and Bari are the direct descendants of the Afgan Sardars who had come in India from Afganistan in 12, or 13 century A. D. They built small fortress and acquired villages which they could bring under their control. They are still in possession of Jagir and Mafi lands which their ancestors obtained at the hands of the administrators of the part of the country and which was laterly recognised by the late His Hgihness the Maharaj Rana Kiratsingh when this State came into his possession. The title of Shaikh applies to all the other Mohomedans who are not Saiyad, Mugal or Pathan because the Prophet has himself said that all converts to his faith were of him and of his tribes.

**Percentage of main caste.**—82 castes have been returned in the State. Of them among the Hindus are:—

1.	Brahmans	form	12·3	P. C. of the total population.	ce
2.	Banias	„	4·9	„ „	well
	or Mahajans				ng is
3.	Rajputs.	„	8·2	„ „	
	genuine.	„	7·9	„ „	
	Rajakhera.	„	1·8	„ „	fine,
4.	Kayasth.	„	0·9	„ „	fence.
5.	Jat.	„	1·0	„ „	to the
6.	Chakar				inst or
	(Golapurab.)	„	2·05	„ „	ecision
7.	Gujar.	„	7·6	„ „	ons on
8.	Goshain.	„	1·0	„ „	
9.	Lodha.	„	4·1	„ „	on the
10.	Gadarya.	„	2·5	„ „	which
11.	Katchbi.	„	9·2	law.	white.
12.	Kumhar.	„	1·2	pha orig.	uts but
13.	Nai	„	1·8	castes in	control
14.	Mena	„	4·3	„ „	is have
15.	Kahar.	„	0·8	„ „	ire for-
16.	Barhai.	„	1·7	„ „	bidden
17.	Dhobi.	„	1·4	„ „	the
18.	Koli.	„	3·2	„ „	
19.	Chamar.	„	16·0	„ „	
20.	Bhangi.	„	0·8	„ „	
21.	Others.	„	4·8	„ „	
<hr/>		Total	92·2	... ...	

Those among the Mohomedans the Sayads form 0·4 P. C. of the total population

Mugals	„	0·1	„	„
Pathan	„	2·0	„	„
Shaikh	„	3·0	„	„
Others	„	1·4	„	„
<hr/>		Total	6·9	... ...

The percentage by caste for the two Censuses has been returned thus:—

Hindus.	9101.		1911.
1. Brahmans.	... 12·6	... 12·3	
2. Banias.	... 5·1	... 4·9	
Rajputs.			
{ (a) Genuine.	... 8·1	... 8·2	
{ (b) Rajakhera	... 1·8	... 1·8	
4. Kayasth.	... 0·9	... 0·9	
5. Jat.	... 1·1	... 1·0	
6. Golapurab.	... 2·4	... 2·5	
7. Gujar.	... 7·7	... 7·6	
8. Goshain.	... 1·1	... 1·0	
9. Lodha.	... 3·8	... 4·1	
10. Gadarya.	... 2·1	... 2·5	
11. Katchhi.	... 8·3	... 9·2	
12. Kumhar.	... 1·4	... 1·4	
13. Nai.	... 1·8	... 1·8	
14. Mena.	... 5·2	... 4·3	
15. Kahar.	... 1·1	... 0·8	
16. Barhai.	... 1·8	... 1·7	
17. Dhobi.	... 1·3	... 1·4	
18. Koli.	... 3·3	... 3·2	
19. Chamar.	... 15·9	... 16·0	
20. Bhangi.	... 0·8	... 0·8	
21. Others.	... 4·8	... 4·8	
Total	92·3		92·2

Mohomedens.	1901.	1911.
1. Sayad.	0·3	0·4
2. Mugals.	0·1	0·1
3. Pathan.	2·1	2·0
4. Shaikh.	4·5	3·0
5. Others.	...	1·4
Total	7·0	6·9

Considerable change is observed in the mode of living and style of dwelling and the nature of furniture used now by the people of Dholpur specially in the town when it will be seen that Angarkhas and Achkans have given place to coats of various shapes and styles. Linseed oil has yielded place to kerosine oil which is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned shoes are being rapidly displaced by black or brown leather western styled shoes or boots. The old practice of keeping long tuft of hairs on the heads is fast disappearing and the western fashion of wearing close cut hair over the whole head is coming into vogue. In lieu of the Gadi Takia most houses have now a few chairs and tables and the brass shamas have been replaced by foreign made lamps and lanterns.

The change in female dress is also well marked. In place of widely and thickly made Lengas foreign made Saris are now becoming into use. In short change is observed every where and the old order changeth giving place to new.

and Beg (Lord) after their names, while the females add khanams to their names. The Pathans are of Afgan origin. Most of the families in Dholpur and Bari are the direct descendants of the Afgan Sardars who had come in India from Afghanistan in 12, or 13 century A. D. They built small fortress and acquired villages which they could bring under their control. They are still in possession of Jagir and Mafi lands which their ancestors obtained at the hands of the administrators of the part of the country and which was laterly recognised by the late His Hgihness the Maharaj Rana Kiratsingh when this State came into his possession. The title of Shaikh applies to all the other Mohomedans who are not Saiyad, Mugal or Pathan because the Prophet has himself said that all converts to his faith were of him and of his tribes.

**Percentage of main caste.—**82 castes have been returned in the State. Of them among the Hindus are:—

1.	Brahmans	form	12·3 P. C. of the total population.	ive
2.	Banias	"	4·9	well
	or Mahajans		"	is
3.	Rajputs.	"	8·2	
	genuine.	"	7·9	
	Rajakhera.	"	1·8	fine,
4.	Kayasth.	"	0·9	fence.
5.	Jat.	"	1·0	to the
6.	Chakar			just or
	(Golapurab.)	"	2·05	decision
7.	Gujar.	"	7·6	ons on
8.	Goshain.	"	1·0	
9.	Lodha.	"	4·1	on the
10.	Gadarya.	"	2·5	which
11.	Katchhi.	"	9·2	white.
12.	Kumhar.	"	1·4	uts but
13.	Nai	"	1·8	control
14.	Mena	"	4·3	as have
15.	Kahar.	"	0·8	ire for-
16.	Barhai.	"	1·7	bidden
17.	Dhobi.	"	1·4	the
18.	Koli.	"	3·2	
19.	Chamar.	"	16·0	
20.	Bhangi.	"	0·8	
21.	Others.	"	4·8	
<hr/>		Total	92·2	...
<hr/>			...	...

Those among the Mohomedans the Sayads form 0·4 P. C. of the total population

Mugals	"	0·1	"	"
Pathan	"	2·0	"	"
Shaikh	"	3·0	"	"
Others	"	1·4	"	"
<hr/>		Total	6·9	...
<hr/>			...	...

The percentage by caste for the two Censuses has been returned thus:—

Hindus.	9101.	1911.
1. Brahmans.	12·6	12·3
2. Banias.	5·1	4·9
Rajputs.		
{ (a) Genuine.	8·1	8·2
{ (b) Rajakhera	1·8	1·8
4. Kayasth.	0·9	0·9
5. Jat.	1·1	1·0
6. Golapurab.	2·4	2·5
7. Gujar.	7·7	7·6
8. Goshain.	1·1	1·0
9. Lodha.	3·8	4·1
10. Gadarya.	2·1	2·5
11. Katchhi.	8·3	9·2
12. Kumhar.	1·4	1·4
13. Nai.	1·8	1·8
14. Mena.	5·2	4·3
15. Kahar.	1·1	0·8
16. Barhai.	1·8	1·7
17. Dhobi.	1·3	1·4
18. Koli.	3·3	3·2
19. Chamar.	15·9	16·0
20. Bhangi.	0·8	0·8
21. Others.	4·8	4·8
Total	92·3	92·2

#### Mohomedens.

	1901.	1911.
1. Sayad.	0·3	0·4
2. Mugals.	0·1	0·1
3. Pathan.	2·1	2·0
4. Shaikh.	4·5	3·0
5. Others.	...	1·4
Total	7·0	6·9

Considerable change is observed in the mode of living and style of dwelling and the nature of furniture used now by the people of Dholpur specially in the town when it will be seen that Angarkhas and Achkans have given place to coats of various shapes and styles. Linseed oil has yielded place to kerosine oil which is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned shoes are being rapidly displaced by black or brown leather western styled shoes or boots. The old practice of keeping long tuft of hairs on the heads is fast disappearing and the western fashion of wearing close cut hair over the whole head is coming into vogue. In lieu of the Gadi Takia most houses have now a few chairs and tables and the brass shamas have been replaced by foreign made lamps and lanterns.

The change in female dress is also well marked. In place of widely and thickly made Lengas foreign made Saris are now becoming into use. In short change is observed every where and the old order changeth giving place to new

**List of Castes.**

Serial No.	Name of castes.	Serial No.	Name of castes.	Remarks.
1	Ahir	28	Jogi	...
2	Bairagi	(a) Nath	...	...
	...	29	Jolaha	...
3	(a) Babaji	30	Kachhi	...
	...	31	Kahar	...
4	Balai	32	Kalal	...
	...	33	Kandera (Dhonia)	...
5	Banjara	34	Kasai	...
	...	35	Kayasth	...
6	Barhai	36	Khati	...
	...	37	Khatik	...
7	Bhangi	38	Kahtri	...
	...	39	Kirar	...
8	Bhat	40	Koli	...
	...	41	Komhar	...
9	Bhishti	42	Kumbi	...
	...	43	Kunja	...
10	Bhoi	44	Lakhera	...
	...	(a) Chowrasi Kammod	(a) Manihar	...
11	Brahman	45	Lodha	...
	...	46	Lohar	...
12	(a) Joshi	47	Mahajan	...
	...	48	Mali	...
13	Chakar (Golapurab)	49	Manihar	...
	...	50	(a) Churigar	...
14	Chamar	51	(b) Lakhera	...
	...	52	Mehtar	...
15	Chhipa	53	Meo, Mewati	...
	...	54	Mena	...
16	Christian	55	Mirasi	...
	...	56	Mochi	...
17	Darzi	57	Mogal	...
	...	58	...	...
18	Dhanak	59	...	...
	...	60	...	...
19	Dholi (Mirasi)	61	...	...
	...	62	...	...
20	Dholi	63	...	...
	...	64	...	...
21	English	65	...	...
	...	66	...	...
22	Fakir	67	...	...
	...	68	...	...
23	French	69	...	...
	...	70	...	...
24	Gadaria	71	...	...
	...	72	...	...
25	Gothase	73	...	...
	...	74	...	...
26	Gosain	75	...	...
	...	76	...	...
27	Gujar	77	...	...
	...	78	...	...
28	(a) Ghosi	79	...	...
	...	80	...	...
29	Irish	81	...	...
	...	82	...	...
30	Jat	83	...	...
	...	84	...	...

## List of Castes.

Serial No.	Castes.	Serial No.	Castes.	Remarks.
56	Moghia ...	j.	Badhakia ...	
57	Nai ...	k.	Churhela ...	
58	Nayak ...	l.	Chobdar ...	
59	Nat ...	m.	Hijra ...	
60	Odh ...	n.	Hurakia ...	
61	Parsi ...	o.	Dom ...	
62	Pathan ...	p.	Golai ...	
63	Rajput ...	q.	Jasondhia ...	
64	Rangrez ...	r.	Jaga ...	
	(a) Nilgar ...	s.	Kachera ...	
65	Rawat ...	t.	Kalamat ...	
66	Rebari ...	u.	Kanjar ...	
67	Sayad ...	v.	Kunchbadhia ...	
68	Scotch ...	w.	Kazi ...	
69	Shekh ...	x.	Kamnigar ...	
70	Sunar ...	y.	Mallah ...	
71	Teli ...	z.	Marchta ...	
72	Others ...	a a.	Mirdha ...	
73	Unspecified ...	a b.	Malak ...	
	<i>Detail of others.</i>	a c.	Nanakpanthi ...	
	a. Bahelia ...	a d.	Patwa ...	
	b. Bahrupia ...	a e.	Randi ...	
	c. Bari ...	a f.	Sangtarash ...	
	d. Baria ...	a g.	Sagalgar ...	
	e. Bharbhunja ...	a h.	Saphera ...	
	f. Bharbunja ...	a i.	Tamoli ...	
	g. Bhand ...	a j.	Kathera ...	
	h. Bhargava ...	a k.	Tawaif ...	
	i. Bhatiara ...	a l.	Others ...	

**Chapter XII.**  
**O C C U P A T I O N .**

The statistics regarding occupation will be found in Imperial table XV (*a*) and (*b*) and XV additional and XVI.

The information regarding occupation was collected in the three columns of the General Census Schedule as noted below :—

Occupation of subsistence of actual workers.		Names of subsistence of dependents on actual workers.
Principal.	Subsidiary.	
9	10	11

The instructions given to the enumerators were as under :—

“ Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house rent, pension etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as service or writing or labour for example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a Ginning, Factory or Cotton Mill or on earth work, etc. In the case of agriculturist distinguish between persons who receive rent (*Zimindars*) and those who pay rent (*cultivators*). If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as ‘maker and seller’ of them. Women and children who work at any occupation, which helps to augment the family income, must be entered in column 9 *under that occupation and not in column 11*. Column 9 will be blank for dependents. Column 10 (subsidiary occupation for actual workers). Enter there any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupations. Thus, if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman but partly also by fishing, the word boatman will be entered in column 9 and fisherman in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word ‘none’. This column will be blank for dependents.”

Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependents)—For children and women and old and infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

**Classification of occupation.**—The Census Commissioner has on the present occasion drawn up a new scheme of classification based on that of Dr. Jasques Bertillon Chief Des Travaux statisques *de la ville de Paris*, a prominent European statistician.

All occupations were first divided into four classes—(*a*) Productions of raw material—(*b*) Transformation and employment of raw materials—(*c*) Public administration and liberal arts—(*d*) Miscellaneous. Each of these main classes were then divided into sub classes.

(a) Raw materials necessary for every occupation are produced either by working upon the soil. I. Agriculture or by working under the soil. II. Extraction of minerals.

(b) These raw materials are changed by the arts and manufactures. III. Manufactures carried to the places where they are needed. IV. Transport and distributed among consumers by trade. V. Trade. (c) To keep good order and guard the welfare of the preceding occupation, every country has an army and a public force. VI. and a public administration. VII. The liberal profession. VIII. and persons living upon their income IX. naturally follow the occupation just reviewed.

(d) Finally it is expedient to establish a division for domestic service. X insufficiently described occupation. XI and unproductive. XII This gives us 4 classes and 12 sub-classes. The sub-classes have further been divided into orders and the orders into groups and so on. For the facility of the sorters the Provincial Census Superintendent had got the very common occupations printed on the sorters tickets. This had rendered the work of the sorters very easy.

The most striking feature of the return is the immense preponderence of agricultural pursuits. Nearly 71·3 percent of the population are agriculturists. 1·1 engaged in the exploitation of the surface of the earth for the production of raw materials.

18·1 per cent are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances.

6·4 per cent have the principal means of support on public administration and liberal arts while other miscellaneous occupations such as domestic services and insufficiently described occupations are the means of 3·1 per cent of the population.

The number per 1,000 of the population who subsist by the primitive in the State as a whole is as noted below :—

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Group included.</i>	<i>No. per 1,000</i>	
		<i>of total</i>	<i>population.</i>
Land Lords and tenents etc.	... 1,2,3a & 6	650·5	
Labourers—			
Agricultural labourers	...	4	61·8
General labourers	...	98,104,168	6·2
Stock owners, Milkmen and herdmen	...	9,10,12	8·4
Cotton workers (not in mills)	...	21,22	20·1
Goldsmith and Blacksmith	...	41,42,89	6·1
Brass copper and lead metel workers	...	43	0·8
Carpenters	...	8,57	9·2
Fishermen and boatmen	...	14,60,97	1·5
Oil pressers	...	54,119	9·9
Barbers	..	73	12·1
Washermen	..	72	11·1

Grain parchers	..	..	59	1·5
Leather workers	..	32,33,34,109,126	2·6	
Basket makers, scavenger	..	..	38,93,161	14·5
Priests	..	..	138,149,152	8·8
Potters	..	..	48,112	9·8
Mendicants	..	..	150,170	18·1
Midwives	..	..	156	0·4
Grocers and confectioners	..	..	63,64,118,120	7·7
Grain dealers and money lenders	..	..	107,122	3·4
Tailors	..	..	69	3·1
Vegetable and fruit sellers	..	..	121	2·4
Other shop-keepers	..	..	136	5·1
Makers and sellers of bangles	..	..	46,90,91,133	2·5

**Workers and dependents.**—In every 100 persons there are 55·4 workers and 44·6 dependents in the State as a whole.

Taking the districts separately we find that corresponding proportion of workers and dependents for the districts are :—

District.	Workers.	Dependents.
Gird	14·6	11·9
Rajakhera	6·1	7·9
Kolari	9·5	7·7
Baseri	9·7	6·8
Bari	11·8	8·0
Sirmathra	3·7	2·3
	<hr/> 55·4	<hr/> 44·6

It may be observed that only those persons were directed to be returned as dependents who did not in any way add to the earnings of the family. Women and children doing work purely of domestic character such as cooking or bringing water or wood for family use were not returned as actual workers.

In the State as a whole amongst 100 actual workers more than 39·0 per cent are males and a little less than 16·4 per cent are females. Among the pursuits in which more than 500 women have been returned as workers in the State are :—

1. Group No.	2	Ordinary cultivators	27,652
2. "	4	Farm servants	4,954
3. "	22	Cotton spinning	1,265
4. "	48	Brick and tile makers	597
5. "	57	Flour grinder	670
6. "	72	Washing etc.	887
7. "	163	Domestic menial servants	689

The occupation in which females are engaged may be grouped into three classes those which are followed by them independently such as flour grinding and cotton spinning, those which are supplementary to their husbands occupation such as *selling of bangles, oil pressers, vegetable seller, Potters* and lastly those in which both the sexes work together such as *basket making, field labour, grass and wood seeling etc.*

**Agricultural occupation.**—The following groups were included in agriculture :—

a. Ordinary cultivation.

1. Income from rent of agriculture.
2. Ordinary cultivators (rent payers).
- 3 Agents and Managers of landed estate (not planters, clerks, rent collectors).
4. Farm servants, and field labourers.
5. Tea, coffee and indigo planters.
6. Fruit, flower vegetable betel vine, arica, nut etc. growers.

Out of a thousand actual workers 25·8 returned themselves as rent receivers (land lords) 335·9 as rent payers (ordinary cultivators) 43·2 as farm servants and field labourers and 0·6 as fruit and flower and vegetable growers. The total number of dependents for these workers following agricultural pursuits is 306·2 per 1,000 of the total population.

**Occupation combined with agriculture.**—Persons classed as agriculturist who also followed other pursuits as their subsidiary means of livelihood were also recorded separately in a separate column of the Census Schedule and similarly those who were recovered as non-agriculturist in column 9 but who were partially dependent on agriculture were also so recorded separately and hence in addition to 23·5 per mille who are mainly dependents on agriculture there are also 22·2 per mille who depend on it as a secondary means of subsistence.

The proportion of the agriculturist is the largest in the Rajakhera District.

Then follow Baseri, Kolari, Sirmathra, Bari and Gird in order with 792·4, 787·3, 760·3, 731·0, 714·5, 586·1 respectively. The proportion of persons who are partially agriculturists is the highest in the case of occupation following under group No:—

12. Herdsmen, shepherds etc.
22. Leather spinning sizing and weaving.
37. Swayers, carpenters turners and joiners.
48. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.
54. Manufacture and refining of vegetables and mineral oil.
70. Shoe, boot.
72. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.
73. Barbers.
106. Money lenders.
117. Grocers etc.
119. Sellers of salt and vegetable, oil.
137. Itenerant, traders pedlers, hawkers.

Of the rent receivers with subsidiary occupation one in 6·6 is a Government servant, one in 37 is a money lender one in 84 is a trader, and one in 1773 is a school master, one in 111 is a priest and one in 886 is a Medical practitioner. Of the cultivators or rent payers who returned a subsidiary occupation one in 154 is a Government servant, one in 6 is a trader, and one in 24 is a artizan and one in 23 is a priest.

The proportion of persons maintained by agricultural at the present Census in this State is 650·0 per mille as compared with 666·2 in 1901.

We have now 61·8 farm servants and field labourers against 78·0 per mille in the last Census. The Revenue officer of the State informs me that the figures in Bighas for the cultivated land for 1901 and 1911 by Tehsils have come to as under :—

		1901.	1911.	Increase or Decrease.
1.	Gird	... 97,000	1,21,708	+ 24,708
2.	Rajakhera	... 80,591	90,488	+ 9,897
3.	Kolari	... 88,562	1,02,354	+ 13,792
4.	Baseri	... 1,03,015	94,760	- 8,255
5.	Bari	... 1,07,154	1,06,780	- 374
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4,76,322	5,16,090	+ 39,768

Figures for Sirmathra for 1901 are not available. The most striking feature which comparison of these figures has shown is that the increase and the decrease in cultivation is returned just in proportion to the increase and decrease of general population of the Tehsil noted above and it would thus serve as a test of the accuracy of the Census.

A demand of general labour all round has caused a marked change in the wages of the labour.

Ten years ago a labourer for weeding or cutting could be had for 2 annas in cash but now it is difficult to get in same places men for even four or five annas. The general rate of labour has risen from annas 2 to 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 annas per day. It is now doubled. The condition of agricultural labourers and of labourers of all kinds has considerably improved within this decade.

Gird.	663	Pasture or the provision and care of animals
Bari.	508	maintain 8·5 per mille of the population in the
Rajakhera.	301	whole State. The figure by Tehsil stands as
Baseri.	234	noted on the margin.
Kolari.	280	
Sirmathra.	142	

**Non-agricultural occupation.**—Fishing and hunting support only 0·5 person per ten thousand of the population in the whole State. It is 6·0 per ten thousands in the Dholpur Town. The number per 1,000 supported by each of the main industries is noted below.

Order	Name of industries	No. supported per 1,000
6.	Textile	... 21·2
	Hides skin and hard material	
7.	from the ani- mal kingdom	... 1·4
8.	Wood	... 11·2
9.	Metal	... 3·2
10.	Ceromers	... 10·0
11.	Chemical products	... 7·3
12.	Food industries	... 6·8
13.	Dress and the tactiles	... 32·8
14.	Building industries	... 8·2

16.	....	Construction of means of Transport	....	0·1
18.	....	Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and service	....	4·3
19.	....	Industries concerned with refuse matter	....	7·7

**Statistics of industries in Factories.**—In the present Census, in addition to the general and house-hold Schedule a Special Schedule was prescribed for persons working in factories. It was filled up by the Manager of the Ramkishan Ramdyal Ginning factory which was the only factory existing on the 10th March 911. There are two factories in the whole State but the one for flour grinding which was planted very recently was not in working order on the date of the final Census. The management of the latter was until very recently in the hands of the administration while the transfer of the former concern to Messrs Ramkishan Ramdyal showed some signs of success in the work. It is hoped that such encouragement to the private enterprise will be given that may lead other capitalists to follow the example set by Messrs Ramkishan Ramdyal. Capital is required for the success of such enterprises and it is earnestly hoped that the authorities of the State Bank an institution which has been subsidised by the State for the benefit of the agriculturist and the State employes in general would sooner or latter feel it a necessity of providing adequate banking facilities on the modern type for the development of Commerce and industry in the State. The total number of employes in the ginning factory was 16 persons all males. 3 were employed in direct supervision and clerical work 5 as skilled workmen and 11 persons aged 14 and over were working as unskilled labourers. The factory as has been noted is managed by Messrs Ramkishan Ramdyal a firm belonging to the Banya caste.

**Sub class IV Transport.**—This sub-class relates to transport which includes.

1.	Transport	by	Water	0·3
2.	"	"	Road	7·3
3.	"	"	Rail	2·1
4.	"	"	Post and Tele- graph office	0·4

The total number of persons supported under this head is 2678 or 1·01 per mille. Of these 1334 are workers and 1344 dependents.

Transport by water is mainly conducted in the State by boats in rivers by 82 boatmen.

Transport by road is carried on by carts, Ekka, pack bullocks, pack camels, donkeys, asses and porters and give maintenance to 1932 persons.

Transport by rail gives employment to 279 persons who with their dependents number 556. It may be noted that the main line of the G. I. P. Ry. runs through the State from South to North and have two Stations one in the Dholpur Town and the other in Mania about 10 miles from the capital. The Census for the

Station was taken by the G. I. P. authorities and the figures supplied to my office by the Provincial Census Superintendent show that 78 are employed on the traffic department while 18 including contractors and coolies were indirectly employed. A new line from Dholpur to Bari was opened by the Darbar during this decade. It is purely a State Railway and its Census was taken under my direct Supervision. The figures show that 21 persons were employed on this Railway on the traffic and 15 including contractors and coolies etc. were indirectly employed on the Railway construction works. These figures do not include dependents who number 23.

**Sub class V Trade.**—It supports 14,996 persons of these 7045 are actual workers and 7951 dependents. According to the new scheme of classification adopted in the present Census, those who both make and sell things are to be classed under industry and those who only sell them are to be classed under trade. But such a clear distinction did not appear in the original return between the two as to ensure a correct classification. Most of the artizans sell articles made by them without a trader or a middleman between them and the customers. A Teli sells oil which he presses, a potter sells the pots he makes and a sweet-meat maker sells the sweet-meat he manufactures and so on. The traders are either shopkeepers who sell cloth grain, grocery, hard ware and so forth. The most important group under the head of trade are money lending which supports 1601 persons, trade in piece goods which supports 782 persons and sale of grocery, vegetables sweet-meats, milk, ghee, betel leaves, tobacco and other food stuffs support altogether 6611 persons. Money lenders are also sometimes piece good-dealers or general Merchants or in villages zemindars or well to do cultivators.

#### **Public force or Public administration.**—Under sub-class

Army (Government)	27
(State)	2,675
Police (State Government)	799
Total	3,501
Village watchmen	617
Total	4,118

VI and VII the Census returns show that there are 4118 persons with their dependents in the public force as detailed on the margin and 4306 including dependents are under head Public administration which includes State service.

Under sub-class VII Profession and liberal arts are returned 7,498 persons including dependents. This head is connected with the occupation with professions and liberal arts and includes 5,844 persons. Those who are engaged in religion or are priests and ministers and religious mendicants are returned 110. Medicines including Hakim, vaidas and Doctors 221°196 persons have returned themselves as School Masters and clerks etc. connected with education Department, 163 Engineers surveyors architects and their employers 5 photogrphers botanist and astronomers and 551 singers actors and dancers who together with their families number 957.

**Persons living on their own income.**—873 persons have been returned as living on their income from property other than agricultural land and on cash allowances of various kinds such as pensions etc.

**Sub-class X Domestic service.**—The number of persons solely dependent on personal and domestic service is 4740 or 18·0 per mille. This shows that only small proportion of the people can afford the luxury of engaging personal servants and the large majority have to depend upon the member of their house-hold and the family barber and prohitis. Looking to districts individually we find that out of the total number of persons under this head of 2336 persons in Dholpur Town 291 in Bari Town and 86 in Rajakhera Town serve as domestic servants while it numbers only 2017 in the rural population in the whole State.

**Sub-class XI Insufficiently described occupations.**—257 people have been returned as cashiers accountants and book keepers, clerks, mechanics otherwise unspecified and labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. This much low proportion is due to the care bestowed on the compilation of the Census schedules by the Census staff this time.

**Sub-class XII unproductive occupation.**—1874 Inmates of Jail Hospital as group No. 169 and beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receiver of stolen property etc. (group No. 170) are included in this sub-class.

The figures for group No. 169 must be correct, but those for group No. 170 cannot be so as many of them following disreputable occupation such as beggary, vagarancy, prostitution and so on might have returned themselves as agriculturists or labourers.

Religious mendicants were entered into separate head (group No. 150) but the distinction between them and beggars is uncertain and it cannot be said how many of the real beggars have passed off as religious mendicants. Their number added to them returned under group No. 170 makes a total of 4769 which as compared with 5774 of 1901 shows considerable decrease in the number returned in the present Census under these heads.

DINDAYAL.  
*Dy. Census Superintendent.*







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P A R T II.

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**VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.**

*State Dholpur*

**Tehsil &c. Gird**

*Charge Number 1.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Dholpur Town	...	10,685	9,094	19,779
2	Gavan	...	19	16	35
3	Malipura	...	373	354	727
4	Shekhupur	...	273	255	528
5	Basai Nib	...	402	398	800
6	Bichhiya	...	99	84	183
7	Moroli	...	673	529	1,202
8	Nagla Moroli	...	10	5	15
9	Rajaikalan	...	64	50	114
10	Rajaikhurd	...	223	145	368
11	Nagar	...	412	296	708
12	Baripura	...	239	169	408
13	Basai Dang...	...	728	470	1,198
14	Birpur Dang	...	188	148	336
15	Nibhi	...	135	122	257
16	Khanpura	...	55	36	91
17	Kukpur	...	52	54	106
18	Kotra	...	96	81	177
19	Pataivri	...	20	9	29
20	Sehron	...	49	35	84
21	Garwapura	...	92	86	178
22	Bishnodha	...	368	256	624
23	Sandra	...	209	158	367
24	Rajora	...	183	140	323
25	Nagla Bhagat	...	77	56	133
26	Dhimri	...	29	24	53
27	Bagpura	...	102	71	173
28	Khera	...	259	216	475
29	Shahpur	...	34	33	67
30	Sarani	...	158	120	278
31	Chandpur	...	51	49	100

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
32	Mirzapur ...	160	130	290	
33	Basai Savanta ...	73	51	124	
34	Bhilgawan ...	69	53	122	
35	Bhagirathpura ...	44	44	88	
36	Surajpura ...	29	16	45	
37	Nurpura ...	18	20	38	
38	Purani Chhaoni ...	860	796	1,656	
39	Harnoda ...	Uninhabited.			
40	Jhor ...	144	102	246	
41	Mohomedpur ...	58	40	98	
42	Pachgaon ...	476	369	845	
43	Ondaila ...	77	65	142	
44	Masudpur ...	49	40	89	
45	Jaroli ...	30	28	58	
46	Firozpur ...	124	109	233	
47	Dariyapur ...	33	18	51	
48	Alahpura ...	97	77	174	
49	Qazipura ...	43	30	73	
50	Odi ...	223	182	405	
51	Bhojpur ...	447	113	260	
52	Naikpur ...	216	164	380	
53	Dubra ...	221	169	390	
54	Sarkankhera ...	91	79	170	
55	Mustafabad...	76	64	140	
56	Tordanyal ...	208	147	355	
57	Luhari ...	321	258	579	
58	Bahbalpur ...	119	91	210	
59	Khargpur ...	60	52	112	
60	Salaimpur ...	47	42	89	
61	Dangarpur ...	80	53	133	
62	Bahadarpur ...	67	68	135	
63	Jatoli ...	295	238	533	
64	Naya Gaon ...	31	33	64	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
65	Mirzapur ...	65	53	118	
66	Sarkoli ...	62	55	117	
67	Dulhara ...	480	411	891	
68	Udhanpur ...	231	165	396	
69	Birondha ...	715	614	1,329	
70	Aidalpur ...	118	84	202	
71	Sakatpur ...	180	145	325	
72	Birpur ...	259	243	502	
73	Mugarvara ...	115	96	211	
74	Baravat ...	127	105	232	
75	Dubati ...	251	222	473	
76	Biparpur ...	235	186	421	
77	Dandoli ...	259	232	491	
78	Bhanpur ...	43	32	75	
79	Manya Khas ...	911	798	1,709	
80	Jaira ...	157	125	282	
81	Tanda ...	220	199	419	
82	Duragpura ...	150	131	281	
83	Bhondia ...	66	51	117	
84	Phulpur ...	143	116	259	
85	Hinota ...	492	406	898	
86	Mahori ...	140	108	248	
87	Darupura ...	96	92	188	
88	Bothpura ...	428	418	916	
89	Daheri ...	220	188	408	
90	Sihpura ...	108	95	203	
91	Bageholi ...	182	138	320	
92	Baretha ...	446	362	808	
93	Sijroli ...	141	132	273	
94	Bara Gaon ...	135	107	242	
95	Jalalpur ...	171	149	320	
96	Randoli ...	261	190	451	
97	Kusenda ...	436	345	781	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
98	Pati ...	96	85	181	
99	Inchhapura	199	167	366	
100	Shahpura ...	280	252	532	
101	Tihaiyapura	76	56	132	
102	Radhepura ...	97	60	157	
103	Pilua ...	57	44	101	
104	Jasupura ...	458	365	823	
105	Kotpura ...	309	230	539	
106	Kailashpura	132	129	261	
107	Bintipura	304	227	531	
108	Khubipura	69	50	119	
109	Garaich	115	85	200	
110	Rundh Garaich	Uninhabited.			
111	Marha Buzurg	102	57	159	
112	Jagariapura	139	96	235	
113	Tor Shankra	14	8	22	
114	Marha Bhau	171	133	304	
115	Khairli	928	723	1,651	
116	Parsondha	128	101	229	
117	Bichola	226	196	422	
118	Chapraoli	167	165	327	
119	Ladampur	71	44	115	
120	Morondha	156	137	293	
121	Mangrol	980	842	1,822	
122	Tetuka	22	18	40	
123	Bangholi	128	129	257	
124	Jehanpura	32	18	50	
125	Basailalu	144	135	279	
126	Ratanpur	32	18	50	
127	Dungarpur	160	159	329	
128	Sahajpur	122	98	220	
129	Pathrora Kalan	97	62	159	
130	Pathrora Khurd	24	12	36	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
131	Baraihmori	253	238	491	
132	Sadakdur	309	242	551	
133	Malakpur	63	49	112	
134	Singhaoli	92	88	180	
135	Jalalpur	Uninhabited.			
136	Earakhpur	96	85	181	
137	Khurd	146	112	258	
138	Sundarpur	142	118	260	
139	Kasampur	283	246	529	
140	Tigharrakapura	198	134	332	
141	Sohanpur	58	37	95	
142	Ghari	73	57	130	
143	Bamroli	191	165	356	
144	Bhaisaina	278	225	503	
145	Samola	73	64	137	
146	Bhaisakh	143	118	261	
147	Sandha	203	158	361	
148	Bhagvantgarh	54	54	108	
139	Tagaoli	259	194	453	
150	Nibrol	211	194	405	
Total		38,216	31,576	69,783	

## VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &amp;c. Rajakhera

Charge Number 2.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Rajakhera Town	3,527	2,863	6,390	
2	Ganehdi	763	592	1,355	
3	Jareh Sadapur	777	568	1,345	
4	Hatwari	692	559	1,251	
5	Machharya	565	450	1,015	
6	Bajna	588	424	1,012	
7	Nadoli	544	416	960	
8	Basai Karay	506	424	930	
9	Samor	437	343	780	
10	Marena	405	368	773	
11	Naila	439	329	768	
12	Singhaoli Kalan	373	325	698	
13	Basai Ghia Ram	369	322	691	
14	Pahari	403	272	675	
15	Deokhera	370	297	667	
16	Silawat	392	272	664	
17	Chingora	348	289	637	
18	Karkakherli	310	254	564	
19	Babarpur	325	235	560	
20	Diholi	286	264	550	
21	Garhi Jafar	273	235	508	
22	Karilpur	307	190	497	
22	Sikroda	276	215	491	
24	Farrashpura	269	213	482	
25	Gandari	251	189	440	
26	Kathumra	240	196	436	
27	Basai Kablal	237	189	426	
28	Dan	233	171	404	
29	Khunda	237	167	404	
30	Lalpur	220	177	397	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Jaitpur	213	180	393	
32	Rahsaina	208	171	379	
33	Nagar	200	169	369	
34	Mithaoli	199	152	351	
35	Indraoli	195	155	350	
36	Mahedpura	190	158	348	
37	Travli	186	161	347	
38	Gunpur	195	141	336	
39	Somli	175	151	326	
40	Dighi	181	140	321	
41	Shekhupur Gujar	189	132	321	
42	Kathumri	180	134	314	
43	Pureni	201	112	313	
44	Shekhupur Brahman	192	120	312	
45	Singholi Khurd	166	141	307	
46	Jonawad	124	176	300	
47	Bichpuri	155	115	270	
48	Khanpura	142	123	265	
49	Bidar	135	111	246	
50	Nidora	130	101	231	
51	Barsla	136	93	229	
52	Chilpur	141	79	220	
53	Digarra	120	88	208	
54	Didvah	115	93	208	
55	Tiketpur	114	83	197	
56	Nib Danda	106	87	193	
57	Dongarpur	97	91	188	
58	Bhagwanpur	89	74	163	
59	Siholi	99	69	168	
60	Atrauli	94	73	167	
61	Daraoli	86	73	159	
62	Nasirpur	87	68	155	
63	Godupur	75	66	141	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Bilehta	72	58	130	
65	Sikandarpur	72	58	130	
66	Sultanpur	75	47	122	
67	Khundli	57	55	112	
68	Jogipura	58	42	100	
69	Gopalpur	60	29	89	
70	Pah	45	43	88	
71	Dabher	43	35	78	
72	Bichola	39	35	74	
73	Ghoraiya Khera	31	37	68	
74	Madal	41	26	67	
75	Tirajpur	26	12	38	
76	Barkhera	10	9	19	
77	Andwa	Un - inhabited.			
78	Bhaopura				
	Total	20,506	16,174	36,680	

# VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

*State Dholpur*

*Tehsil &c. Kolari*

*Charge Number 3.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Sepau	...	1,425	1,197	2,622
2	Salaipur	...	179	148	327
3	Ari	...	145	102	247
4	Nunhaira	...	263	236	499
5	Hajipur	...	149	101	251
6	Kankoli	...	915	757	1,672
7	Garhi Lajja	...	403	373	776
8	Kukara	...	423	350	773
9	Nagla Raja	...	134	117	251
10	Basai Murli	...	6	11	17
11	Saihroli	...	436	377	813
12	Saimra	...	142	97	239
13	Gobli	...	20	19	39
14	Dungarbara	...	35	26	61
15	Ghughrai	...	102	83	185
16	Kaithri	...	461	349	810
17	Rajora Khurd	...	526	443	969
18	Rajora Kalan	...	510	392	902
19	Pipraua	...	623	507	1,130
20	Kanasal	...	397	396	793
21	Parua	...	418	358	776
22	Donari	...	461	360	821
23	Jaroli	...	294	250	544
24	Maloni Pamar	...	618	553	1,171
25	Basai Nawab	...	2,235	1,918	4,153
26	Piparhaira	...	842	669	1,511
27	Pirthipura	...	34	30	64
28	Sarakna	...	206	171	377
29	Kuraindha	...	267	250	517
30	Sighora	...	139	117	256

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Bhadiyana	...	280	226	506
32	Malpur	...	Un- inhabited.		
33	Badarka	...	417	370	787
34	Nagla Kharagpura	...	556	494	1,051
35	Kharagpur	...	290	244	534
36	Kaimara	...	124	92	216
37	Ajaipura	...	108	82	190
38	Nadhaira Kalan	...	151	123	274
39	Nadhaira Khurd	...	426	345	771
40	Sakhwara	...	547	481	1,028
41	Musalpur	...	399	348	147
42	Shayast Nagar	...	199	168	367
43	Kollari	...	445	389	834
44	Painkari	...	103	80	183
45	Bahravati	...	379	376	755
46	Jamalpur	...	77	89	166
47	Dharampura	...	365	310	675
48	Thaikli	...	130	98	228
49	Manpur	...	384	295	679
50	Rajpur	...	431	376	807
51	Chitora	...	458	388	846
52	Norangabad	...	227	182	409
53	Tehri	...	522	455	977
54	Maloni Kalan	...	509	381	890
55	Maloni Khurd	...	124	108	232
56	Bara	...	133	109	242
57	Ratanpura	...	186	175	361
58	Bisatipura	...	44	37	81
59	Umra	...	148	120	268
60	Mainhra	...	Un- inhabited.		
61	Nagla Bhadoria	...	144	126	270
62	Jakhi	...	157	131	288
63	Kirarpura	...	53	31	84

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Karimpura	248	203	251	
65	Puraini	285	213	498	
66	Barkhera	154	134	288	
67	Pathaina	188	165	353	
68	Jagariapura	148	136	284	
69	Dubepura	56	58	114	
70	Garhi Chatola	181	164	345	
71	Kumhairi	385	290	675	
72	Nagladani	98	88	186	
73	Kolua	231	180	411	
74	Chonrakhera	96	92	188	
75	Phoolpur	124	144	268	
76	Tasimo	1,134	940	2,074	
Grand Total		24,653	20,794	45,447	

## VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &amp;c. Baseri

Charge Number 4.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Bairja	197	151	348	
2	Baidarpur	89	52	141	
3	Dhondh	115	90	205	
4	Tarua	130	110	240	
5	Rahrai Rajpur	288	251	539	
6	Subhanpur	45	44	89	
7	Hirapur	24	17	41	
8	Amanpur	17	18	35	
9	Biloni	376	348	724	
10	Mainrari	8	7	15	
11	Kishanpur	23	15	38	
12	Kanhiapura	20	11	31	
13	Udupura	15	4	19	
14	Chandpura	195	165	360	
15	Khinnot	120	102	222	
16	Pavaini	154	136	290	
17	Bhiramad	120	90	210	
18	Bharkunjra	22	22	44	
19	Pohi	231	174	405	
20	Dighori	93	71	164	
21	Kurgama	344	283	627	
22	Liloti	208	186	394	
23	Kakrait	251	211	462	
24	Piprhait	143	107	250	
25	Nurpur	137	115	252	
26	Angai	323	273	596	
27	Salaimpur Pati	163	118	281	
28	Zindapura	73	65	138	
29	Gumanpur	128	95	223	
30	Tajpur	618	516	1,134	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Kankor	...	47	40	87
32	Chilakhur	...	110	101	211
33	Kharagpur	...	244	191	435
34	Banora	...	183	148	331
35	Nandanpur	...	391	301	692
36	Madh Piprondhā	...	230	171	401
37	Pilua	...	61	47	108
38	Barman	...	145	118	263
39	Bansrai	...	175	114	289
40	Khanpura	...	127	90	217
41	Dhor	...	571	412	983
42	Kotra	...	124	104	228
43	Harjupura	...	393	347	740
44	Pipron	...	779	710	1,489
45	Tursipura	...	192	149	341
46	Mai	...	283	296	579
47	Idon	...	128	112	240
48	Monera Pura Chandu	...	143	125	268
49	Bharli	...	328	273	601
50	Patharra	...	34	21	55
51	Bagthar	...	1,058	807	1,865
52	Mudak	...	351	295	646
53	Sagoli	...	295	248	543
54	Khindora	...	240	188	428
55	Hingota	...	241	220	461
56	Jarga	...	876	768	1,644
57	Pali	...	51	46	97
58	Siholi	...	118	89	207
59	Atarsuma	...	328	291	619
60	Koiya	...	106	71	177
61	Alinagar	}	Un- inhabited.	6	27
62	Chhar Alinagar				
63	Ramnagar	...	21	6	27

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Pattipura	183	151	334	
65	Dandipura	65	47	112	
66	Narsinghpur	166	114	280	
67	Chhar Boreli	Un- in-habi- ted.			
68	Boraili	971	781	1,752	
69	Kunkuta	577	483	1,060	
70	Mao Gulaoli	812	645	1,457	
71	Ekta	585	500	1,085	
72	Ratanpur	1,113	843	1,956	
73	Mamodhan	1,018	817	1,835	
74	Nonera Pirthi Singh	465	449	914	
75	Salaimpur	987	871	1,858	
76	Jatpura	460	375	835	
77	Deopura	462	374	836	
78	Rampur	173	139	312	
79	Mohari	120	99	219	
80	Barai	303	234	537	
81	Nagla Durvaisha	381	335	716	
82	Baseri	1,295	1,121	2,416	
83	Timasia	640	503	1,143	
Grand Total		23,819	19,627	43,446	

# VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER!

*State Dholpur*

*Tehsil &c. Bari*

*Charge Number 5.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Bari Town	... 5,755	5,646	11,401	
2	Bidarpur	... Uninhabited.			
3	Umri	... 42	23	65	
4	Karerua	... 178	150	328	
5	Dhanora	... 209	191	400	
6	Jahanpur	... 69	59	128	
7	Hansai	... 169	149	318	
8	Sohans	... 39	33	72	
9	Pura Bakhtu	... 160	130	290	
10	Sirothi	... 235	183	418	
11	Bijoli	... 375	288	663	
12	Janpura	... 68	43	111	
13	Garhi Jakhoda	... 135	89	224	
14	Kutabpura	... 121	101	222	
15	Bainpura	... 182	188	370	
16	Japaoli	... 826	746	1,572	
17	Muraoli	... 27	21	48	
18	Marholi	... 213	188	401	
19	Arua	... 280	238	518	
20	Laloni Harbchar	... 162	120	282	
21	Abdalpur	... 376	316	692	
22	Nagla Dulekhan	... 306	269	575	
23	Pidaoli	... 346	270	616	
24	Biloni	... 343	291	634	
25	Kolua	... 214	165	379	
26	Nibkhera	... 170	165	335	
27	Sikroda	... 231	186	417	
28	Majhaoa	... 157	113	270	
29	Khera	... 94	81	175	
30	Ajitpur	... 254	207	461	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Dhurvas	275	204	479	
32	Nala Bidhora	367	267	634	
33	Kurontha	182	151	333	
34	Mukhuakhera	566	463	1,029	
35	Garhi Sukha	601	484	1,085	
36	Kherli	458	336	794	
37	Badretha	283	252	535	
38	Norha	132	121	253	
39	Rehal	263	200	463	
40	Khabailpur	46	40	86	
41	Takipura	117	89	206	
42	Jarari Ghensua	265	209	474	
43	Sihan	451	316	767	
44	Kanchanpur	495	437	932	
45	Gaonri	169	143	312	
46	Lakhepura	119	103	222	
47	Dhonspur	72	60	132	
48	Ulavti	77	60	137	
49	Jamalpur	107	83	190	
50	Rupaspur	81	69	150	
51	Aligarh	178	157	335	
52	Rampur	40	34	74	
53	Garhi Khiran	310	250	560	
54	Dadur	97	95	192	
55	Raiti	46	34	80	
56	Pura Madari	381	311	692	
57	Marha Gujar	190	144	334	
58	Bainpura	218	151	369	
59	Bihar Tontri	Un-in-habited.			
60	Tontri	606	507	1,113	
61	Singorai	250	223	473	
62	Kuhaoni	99	88	187	
63	Nidhara	195	137	332	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Raivai	82	60	142	
65	Batesur Kalan (Behar)	26	19	45	
66	Batesur Khurd (Nad)	59	36	95	
67	Khori Ibrahimpur	107	76	183	
68	Tamoti	58	62	120	
69	Dhimri	501	428	949	
70	Sikarra	479	385	864	
71	Titpura	73	64	137	
72	Sanora	309	251	560	
73	Richhai	36	29	65	
74	Chilachond	657	521	1,178	
75	Kankrai	123	92	215	
76	Naksonda	97	63	160	
77	Koila	166	134	300	
78	Sunipur	243	204	447	
79	Maharajpur	145	128	273	
80	Salaimabad	23	24	47	
81	Sagor	64	50	114	
82	Adampur	35	30	65	
83	Umreh	979	810	1,789	
84	Nandroli	96	80	176	
85	Jamhura	41	26	67	
86	Saheri	296	556	1,252	This includes coolies Encampment of Ramsagar.
87	Kasotikera	91	26	117	
88	Gutakhur	Uninhabited.			
89	Ahmadpur	41	40	81	
90	Nizampur	142	96	238	
91	Pohopnagar	61	31	92	
92	Talshahi	7	...	7	
93	Khanpur Maina	451	404	855	
94	Khanpur Gujar	52	45	97	
95	Paguli	79	47	126	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
96	Razapura	...	16	15	31
97	Husainpur	...	144	105	249
98	Mastura	...	198	172	313
99	Mori	...	133	97	230
100	Marona	...	24	14	38
101	Rudhaira	...	681	527	1,208
102	Niyaiti	...	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .
103	Narsinghpur	...			
104	Gangoli	...	38	26	64
105	Dhanaoli	...	61	50	111
106	Mutaoli	...	227	143	370
107	Tor	...	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .
108	Karua	...			
109	Kherari	...	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .
110	Nayapura	...			
111	Kudanna	...	230	165	395
112	Shabpur	...	262	173	435
113	Gurja	...	75	58	133
114	Saiwar	...	408	300	708
115	Kherari	...	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .	Un - i n h a b i t e d .
Grand Total		...	28,388	23,890	52,278

## VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &amp;c. Sarmathra and

Charge Number 6.

Rijhoni Jagirs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Jhiri	875	693	1,568	
2	Durgasi	41	27	68	
3	Shankerpur	106	79	185	
4	Khushalpur	40	29	69	
5	Gironiya	132	98	230	
6	Malpura	67	48	115	
7	Domahi	322	276	598	
8	Dadroni	198	163	361	
9	Kota	148	125	273	
10	Sirmathra	1,918	1,617	3,535	
11	Jakha Deosagar	79	68	147	
12	Bara Gaon	214	195	409	
13	Kharoli	204	153	357	
14	Konosa	118	102	220	
15	Madasil	208	171	379	
16	Maherpur	57	42	99	
17	Khurdia	247	183	430	
18	Baroli	942	750	1,692	
19	Surani Khurd	98	86	184	
20	Surani Kalan	132	126	258	
21	Bijholi	280	232	512	
22	Gurha	79	56	135	
23	Batikara	157	121	278	
24	Soni	73	64	137	
25	Thumri	88	52	140	
26	Khaidarpur	159	107	266	
27	Indora	10	13	23	
28	Mathara	117	77	194	
29	Gopalpur	61	38	99	
30	Madanpur	337	273	610	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Gunrayach	203	166	369	
32	Gulaoli	87	56	143	
33	Golari	482	341	823	
34	Rijhoni	69	52	121	
35	Brapura	156	152	308	
36	Gulelpura	15	10	25	
37	Lokupura	38	27	65	
38	Bhairaika	32	34	66	
39	Bhandraoli	153	121	274	
40	Taijapura	...	Un-in-habited.		
Grand Total		8,742	7,023	15,765	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

*AREA AND POPULATION OF TEHSILS ETC.*

## Provincial Table I Area and

STATE.	Tehsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of inhabited and uninhabited.		Number of occupied houses in.		Popula-	
			Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	19-	Persons in
							Towns.	Villages.
Dholpur.								
	Gird	243	1	149	4,580	10,695	19,922	50,055
	Rajakhera	156	1	77	1,388	5,884	6,390	30,290
	Kolari	122	...	76	...	9,164	...	45,447
	Baseri	193	...	83	...	9,819	...	43,446
	Bari	288	1	114	2,680	8,593	11,401	40,877
	Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	198	...	40	...	3,996	...	15,765
	Total	1,200	3	539	8,648	48,151	37,711	3,225,880

**Population of Tehsils etc.**

tion.				1901. both sexes.	Percentage of variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1911.	Remarks.
Males in.		Females in.			1901-1911.	1891-1901.		
Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.					
10,783	27,564	9,139	22,491	67,826	+ 3·68	- 11·65	287·97	
3,527	16,979	2,863	13,311	34,298	+ 6·94	- 0·67	235·12	
...	24,653	...	20,794	43,697	+ 4·00	- 6·7	373·51	
...	23,819	...	19,627	50,825	- 20·75	+ 4·3	225·10	
5,755	22,633	5,646	18,244	54,999	- 4·95	+ 0·79	181·52	
...	8,742	...	7,023	19,851	- 20·58	+ 7·54	79·62	
20,065	1,24,390	17,648	1,01,490	2,71,496	- 2·0	- 3·00	230·9	



PROVINCIAL TABLE II.  
*POPULATION OF TEHSILS BY RELIGION  
AND EDUCATION.*

### Provincial Table II Population

STATE.	Tehsil.	TOTAL POPULATION.		HINDUS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur.	Gird	Rural ...	27,353	22,297	26,055
	Nibrol	...	211	194	201
	Dholpur	Town ...	10,783	9,139	7,428
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>38,347</b>	<b>31,630</b>	<b>33,684</b>
	Rajakhera	Rural ...	16,979	13,311	16,037
	Rajakhera	Town ...	3,527	2,863	2,957
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>20,506</b>	<b>16,174</b>	<b>18,994</b>
	Kolari	Rural ...	24,653	20,794	23,497
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>24,653</b>	<b>20,794</b>	<b>23,497</b>
	Baseri	Rural ...	23,819	19,627	23,017
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>23,819</b>	<b>19,627</b>	<b>23,017</b>
	Bari	Rural ...	22,633	18,244	21,994
	Bari	Town ...	5,755	5,646	4,167
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>28,388</b>	<b>23,890</b>	<b>26,161</b>
Sirmathra and Jhoni Jagir	Ri-	Rural ...	8,742	7,023	8,264
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>8,742</b>	<b>7,023</b>	<b>8,264</b>
	<b>Grand Total with Nibrol</b>	...	<b>144,455</b>	<b>119,138</b>	<b>133,617</b>
					<b>1,09,503</b>

of Tehsils by Religion and Education.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

MOHOMEDANS.						JAINS.						Sikh.	
Sunnis.		Shyias.		Wahabis.		Digamberi.		Sutamber.		Dhundya.		Males.	Females.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,008	859	6	7	...	...	281	195	2	7	...	...	...	...
3	2	6	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,965	2,637	277	272	...	...	23	12	7	5	...	...	51	36
3,976	3,498	289	284	...	...	305	209	9	12	...	...	51	36
343	270	...	...	...	...	596	438	...	...	...	...	3	1
314	280	3	2	...	...	252	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
656	550	3	2	...	...	848	628	...	...	...	...	3	I
1,134	960	16	10	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
I,134	960	16	10	...	...	3	I	3	2	...	...	...	...
795	662	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
795	662	6	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
623	467	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,013	1,749	68	118	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
I,136	2,225	84	118	...	I	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
473	398	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
473	398	I	I	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
9,170	8,293	399	415	...	I	I,163	844	I3	I4	...	...	56	59

## Provineial Table II Population

STATE.	Tehsil.		DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.											
			OTHERS.		OTHERS.				(CONT.)					
			ARYA.		PARSIS.		BRAHMOS.		NATIVE CHRISTIANS.		OTHER CHRISTIANS.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur.	Gird	Rural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nibrol	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	Town ..	4	5	3	3	2	2	10	4	13	10		
		Total ..	4	5	3	3	2	2	11	5	13	10		
	Rajakhera	Rural ..	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajakhera	Town ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	I	4	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolari	Rural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baseri	Rural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	Rural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	Town ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirmathra and Ri-													
	jholni Jagir	Rural.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	with Nibrol...	6	9	3	3	2	2	13	5	13	10		

of Tehsils by Religion and Education—*Contd.*

NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.						Remarks.	
0—15.		15—20.		20—and over.			
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
75	...	69	4	468	10		
...	...	1	...	4	1		
248	38	249	42	1,453	125		
323	38	319	46	1,295	136		
28	1	25	2	213	13		
25	2	19	...	151	4		
53	3	44	2	364	17		
96	...	74	1	418	6		
96	...	74	1	418	6		
42	...	47	...	342	6		
42	...	47	...	342	6		
14	1	18	...	153	...		
48	2	61	...	441	12		
62	3	79	...	594	12		
40	1	51	2	315	8		
40	1	51	2	315	8		
616	45	614	51	3,958	185		



TABLE I.  
*AREA, HOUSES, AND POPULATION*

Table I Area, Houses.

Tehsil.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabited Towns.			Occupied Houses.			POPULA-		
		Inhabited towns.	Inhabited villages.	Total.	In towns.	In villages	PERSONS.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gird *	243	1	146	15,275	4,580	10,695	69,977	19,922	50,055	
Rajakhera.	156	1	75	7,272	1,388	5,884	36,680	6,390	30,290	
Kolari	122	...	74	9,164	...	9,164	45,447	...	45,447	
Baseri	193	...	80	9,819	...	9,819	43,446	...	34,446	
Bari	288	1	106	11,273	2,680	8,593	52,278	11,401	40,877	
Srinathra.	198	...	39	3,996	...	3,996	15,765	...	15,765	
Total	1,200	3	520	56,799	8,648	48,151	2,61,593	37,713	2,25,880	

## and Population.

TION.						Remarks.	
MALES.			FEMALES.				
Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
38,347	10,783	27,564	31,630	9,139	22,491	NOTE.—*This includes figures for Nibrol in Central India.	
20,506	3,527	16,979	16,174	2,863	13,311		
24,653	...	24,653	20,794	...	20,794		
23,819	...	23,819	19,627	...	19,627		
28,388	5,755	22,633	23,890	5,646	18,244		
8,742	...	8,742	7,023	...	7,023		
1,44,455	20,065	1,24,390	1,19,138	17,648	1,01,400		



TABLE II.

*VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872.*

Table II Variation

Name of Tehsil.	PERSONS.					Not available.
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	
	1	2	3	4	5	
Gird	...	...	69,977	67,826	76,773	68,191
Rajakhera	...	...	36,680	34,298	34,532	28,997
Kolari	...	...	45,447	43,697	46,831	39,392
Baseri	...	...	43,446	50,825	48,732	47,202
Bari	...	...	52,272	54,999	54,564	48,847
Sirmathura and Rijhoni Jagir	...	15,765	19,851	18,458	17,028	
Total	...	2,63,593	2,71,496	2,79,899	2,49,657	...

in population Since 1872.

MALES.					FEMALES.			
1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911	1901	1891	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
38,347	36,716	45,631	37,714		31,630	31,110	31,142	
20,506	18,970	19,366	16,258		16,174	15,328	15,166	
24,653	23,461	24,955	21,332		20,794	20,236	21,876	
23,819	27,696	26,902	26,402		19,627	23,120	21,830	
28,388	30,021	29,989	27,145	Not available.	23,890	24,978	24,575	
8,742	11,016	10,280	9,491		7,023	8,835	8,178	
1,44,455	1,47,880	1,57,123	1,38,342	...	1,19,138	1,23,616	1,22,757	

Table II Variation

Name of Tehsil.	PERSONS.					Not available.
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	
	1	2	3	4	5	
Gird	...	...	69,977	67,826	76,773	68,191
Rajakhera	...	...	36,680	34,298	34,532	28,997
Kolari	...	...	45,447	43,697	46,831	39,392
Baseri	...	...	43,446	50,825	48,732	47,202
Bari	...	...	52,272	54,999	51,564	48,847
Siemathra and Rijhoni Jagir	...	15,765	19,851	18,458	17,028	
Total	...	2,63,593	2,71,496	2,79,890	2,49,657	...

in population Since 1872.

MALES.					FEMALES.			
1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911	1901	1891	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
38,347	36,716	45,631	37,714		31,630	31,110	31,142	
20,506	18,970	19,366	16,258		16,174	15,828	15,166	
24,653	23,461	24,955	21,332		20,794	20,236	21,876	
23,819	27,696	26,902	26,402	Not available.	19,627	23,129	21,830	
28,388	30,021	29,989	27,145		23,890	24,978	24,575	
8,742	11,016	10,280	9,491		7,023	8,835	8,178	
1,44,455	1,47,880	1,57,123	1,38,342	...	1,19,138	1,23,616	1,22,757	

Table II Variation in population Since 1872.

Name of Tehsils.			VARIATION INCREASE (+) AND DECREASE (-)				Net variation during period 1872-1911 Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1881	1872	1901 1911	1891 1901	1881 1891	1872 1881	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Gird ...	30,477		+ 2,151	- 8,947	+ 8,582		
Rajakhera ...	12,739		+ 2,382	- 234	+ 5,535		
Kolari ...	18,060	Not available.	+ 1,750	- 3,134	+ 74,39		
Baseri ...	20,800		- 7,379	+ 2,093	+ 1,530		
Bari ...	21,702		- 2,721	+ 435	+ 5,717		
Sirmathra & Kijhoni Jagir	7,537		- 4,086	+ 1,393	+ 1,430		
Total ...	1,11,315	...	- 7,903	- 8,394	- 30,233	...	

NOTE:- These figures include Nibrol

TABLE III  
TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED  
BY POPULATION.

Table III Towns and Villages

Tehsils.	Total number of inhabited Towns and villages.	Population.	Under 500.		500 to 999.		1,000 to 1,999.		2,000 to 4,999.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gird ...	147	69,977	118	25,289	21	14,148	7	10,618	...	...
Rajakhera ...	76	36,680	55	13,887	15	10,425	5	5,978	...	...
Kolari ...	74	45,447	40	10,058	25	18,977	6	7,563	3	8,849
Baseri ...	80	43,446	50	11,025	18	12,861	11	17,144	1	2,416
Bari ...	107	52,278	79	17,486	19	13,048	8	10,226	...	...
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jigir.	39	15,765	32	6,427	4	2,543	2	3,260	1	3,535
Total ...	523	263,593	374	84,172	102	72,002	39	54,789	5	14,800

## classified by population.

5,000 to 9,999.		10,000 to 19,999		20,000 to 49,999.		50,000 to 99,999		over 1,00,000.		Encampments boat and travelling Rail- way population included.
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	1	19,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	NOTE.—These figures in- clude Nibrol.
1	6,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	11,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
I	6,390	2	31,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	



TABLE IV.  
TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION  
VARIATION SINCE 1881.

Table IV Towns Classified by

STATE.	Town.	Municipal Suburbs Cantonment etc.	POPULATION.					VARIATION DE-	
			1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dholpur.	Dholpur.	Town Council.	19,922	19,310	17,028	15,833	...	+ 612	+ 2,282
	Bari.		11,401	11,603	12,092	11,547	...	- 202	- 489
	Rajakhera.		6,390	6,609	6,786	6,274	...	- 219	- 177
Total...		...	37,713	37,522	35,906	33,654	...	+ 191	+ 1,616

## population, Variation Since 1881.

INCREASE (+) CREASE (-)		Variation in periods 1881 to 1911 Inc. (+) Dec. (-)	MALES.			FEMALES.			Remarks.
1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881		1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891	
11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
+ 1,195	...	+ 4,089	10,783	10,079	8,900	9,139	9,231	8,128	
+ 545	...	? - 146	5,755	5,875	6,273	5,646	5,728	5,819	
+ 512	...	+ 116	3,527	3,608	3,731	2,863	3,001	3,055	
<hr/>									
+ 2,252	...	+ 4,059	20,065	19,562	18,904	17,648	17,960	17,002	



TABLE V.  
TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH  
POPULATION BY RELIGION.

Table V—Towns arranged

STATE.	Towns.	POUPULATION.			HINDU.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur.	Dholpur	19,922	10,783	9,139	13,581	7,428	6,153
	Bari	11,401	5,755	5,646	7,940	4,167	3,773
	Rajakhera	6,390	3,527	2,863	5,348	2,957	2,391
Total		37,713	20,065	17,648	26,869	14,552	12,317

## territorially with Population by religion.

MOSALMANS.				JAINS.				SIKH.				CHRIS-TIAN.				ARYAS.				PARSIS.				BARI-MANS.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
6,151	3,242	2,909		47	30	17		875	513	363		372	231	14		9	4	5		6	3	34		4	2	2	
3,448	1,581	1,867		11	5	6		.....	.....	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	
599	317	282		442	252	190		.....	.....	1		1	1	1		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	
10,398	5,140	5,058		500	287	213		875	513	363		392	251	14		10	5	5		6	3	3		4	2	2	



TABLE VI.  
*RELIGION.*

Table VI

	POPULATION.			HINDUS.			Mo-
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gird *	69,977	38,347	31,630	61,250	33,684	27,566	8,047
Rajakhera	36,690	20,516	16,174	33,983	18,994	14,989	1,211
Kolari	45,447	24,653	20,794	43,318	23,497	19,821	2,120
Baseri	43,446	23,819	19,627	41,982	23,017	18,965	1,463
Bari	52,278	28,388	23,890	47,701	26,161	21,540	4,564
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagir	15,765	8,742	7,023	14,886	8,264	6,622	873
Total...	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	2,43,120	1,33,617	1,09,503	18,278

## Religion.

HOMEDANS:		JAINS.				SIKH.		CHRISTIANS.		ARYAS.		PARSIS.		BRAHMOS.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	129
4,265	3,782	535	314	221	87	51	36	39	24	15	9	4	5	6	3	2
659	552	1,476	848	628	4	3	1	1	1	...	5	1	4	3	3	2
1,150	970	9	6	3												
801	662	1	1	...												
2,220	2,344	11	5	6	...	...	1	1	..	1	1					
474	399	2	2	...	4	2	2									
5,968	8,709	2,034	1,173	853	955	394	26	15	15	6	9	6	3	3	4	2

\*Note These figures include Nibrol.



TABLE VII PART II.  
*(GENERAL TABLE) THE POPULATION BY  
AGE SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.*

Table VII Part II (general Table)

## B— HINDU.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	7,473	3,874	3,599	7,473	3,874	3,599
1	3,864	1,981	1,883	3,864	1,981	1,883
2	4,900	2,478	2,422	4,900	2,478	2,422
3	5,910	2,997	2,913	5,910	2,997	2,913
4	5,582	2,910	2,672	5,582	2,910	2,672
Total 0-4	27,729	14,240	13,489	27,729	14,240	13,489
5-9	31,116	16,699	14,417	29,191	16,253	12,938
10-14	27,744	16,400	11,344	17,255	13,165	4,090
15-19	23,195	13,317	9,878	7,306	6,983	323
20-24	22,447	11,969	10,478	4,051	3,915	136
25-29	21,658	11,847	9,811	2,622	2,546	76
30-34	21,814	11,946	9,868	1,952	1,848	104
35-39	11,892	6,768	5,124	908	880	28
40-44	19,380	10,344	9,036	1,300	1,227	73
45-49	7,183	4,191	2,992	474	458	16
50-54	14,249	7,878	6,371	778	751	27
55-59	2,730	1,677	1,053	161	157	4
60-64	8,421	4,384	4,037	364	333	31
65-69	939	562	377	37	35	2
70 and over	2,623	1,395	1,228	102	87	15
Total ...	2,43,120	1,33,657	1,09,503	94,230	62,878	31,352

## The Population by age sex and civil conditions.

						C.— MOHOMEDANS.		
MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			POPULATION.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	...	...	...	618	316	302
...	...	...	...	...	...	310	147	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	321	159	162
...	...	...	...	...	...	422	225	197
...	...	...	...	...	...	406	207	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	1,054	1,023
1,889	426	1,463	36	20	16	2,320	1,216	1,104
10,248	3,144	7,104	241	91	150	2,051	1,171	880
15,292	6,069	9,223	597	265	332	1,698	924	774
16,179	7,500	9,669	1,227	554	673	1,738	837	901
17,309	8,510	8,799	1,727	791	936	1,546	783	763
16,976	8,852	8,124	2,886	1,246	1,640	1,581	813	738
9,068	5,051	4,017	1,916	837	1,079	812	485	327
12,798	7,331	5,467	5,282	1,786	3,496	1,437	727	710
4,620	2,861	1,759	2,089	872	1,217	547	290	257
7,362	5,053	2,309	6,109	2,074	4,035	1,129	574	555
1,450	1,002	448	1,119	518	601	259	160	99
3,095	2,407	688	4,962	1,644	3,318	710	331	379
382	302	80	520	225	295	116	64	52
751	620	131	1,770	688	1,082	257	110	147
I,18,403	50,128	59,281	30,481	11,611	18,870	18,278	9,569	8,709

Table VII Part II (general Table)

## C.—MOHOMEDANS.

AGE.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	618	316	302	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	310	147	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	321	159	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	422	225	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	406	207	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	2,077	1,054	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	2,226	1,198	1,028	90	15	75	4	3	1
10-41	1,496	1,023	473	538	143	395	17	5	12
15-19	687	587	100	973	316	657	38	21	17
20-24	338	294	44	1,324	512	812	76	31	45
25-29	163	137	26	1,288	603	685	95	43	52
30-34	105	82	23	1,319	701	618	157	60	97
35-39	52	35	17	668	411	257	92	39	53
40-44	75	48	27	1,027	580	447	335	99	236
45-49	28	18	10	317	224	147	148	48	100
50-54	47	32	15	651	430	221	431	112	319
55-59	9	4	5	157	116	37	97	40	57
60-64	28	9	19	291	226	65	391	96	295
65-69	2	...	1	55	41	14	59	23	36
70 and over.	10			75	62	13	172	47	125
Total ...	7,343	4,522	2,821	8,823	4,380	4,443	2,112	667	1,445

## The Population by age sex and civil conditions.—(Contd.)

## D.—JAINS.

POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
70	40	30	70	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	14	7	21	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	29	19	48	29	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	22	19	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	24	17	41	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	129	92	221	129	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	118	121	234	117	117	5	1	4	...	...	...
234	138	96	130	103	27	103	35	68	1	0	1
171	98	73	49	47	2	116	48	68	6	3	3
202	115	87	43	43	...	148	65	83	11	7	4
159	86	73	29	29	...	117	51	66	13	6	7
188	108	80	32	32	...	127	61	66	29	15	14
128	88	40	20	20	...	88	57	31	20	11	9
148	84	64	17	17	...	88	50	38	43	17	26
66	40	26	7	7	...	39	25	14	20	8	12
128	79	49	10	10	...	53	37	16	65	32	33
42	29	13	6	6	...	18	13	5	18	10	8
76	43	33	6	6	...	24	19	5	46	18	28
8	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	6	1
24	14	10	3	3	...	5	4	1	16	7	9
2,034	1,176	858	807	569	238	932	467	465	295	140	155

Table VII Part II (general Table) The Population by age sex and civil conditions.—(Concluded.)

## E.—OTHERS.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
0	6	4	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	
1	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	
2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	10	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	...	
4	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	
Total 0-4	24	12	12	24	12	12	...	...	...	
5-9	14	9	5	14	9	5	...	...	...	
10-14	12	9	3	11	9	2	1	...	1	...
15-19	15	8	7	7	6	1	8	2	6	...
20-24	19	11	8	2	2	...	17	9	8	...
25-29	17	11	6	1	1	...	16	10	6	...
30-34	19	6	13	3	1	2	15	5	10	1
35-39	10	6	4	2	1	1	7	4	3	1
40-44	7	4	3	1	...	1	6	4	2	...
45-49	12	10	2	...	...	...	10	8	2	2
50-54	7	4	3	...	...	...	6	4	2	1
55-59	12	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
60-64	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
65-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
70 and over.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	161	93	68	65	41	24	87	47	40	9
										5
										4

NOTE.—These figures include Nibrol.

## TABLE VII PART I.

*GENERAL TABLE FOR ALL RELIGIONS.*

Table VII Part I General Table

AGE.	POPULATION.			UN-MARRIED.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	...	8,167	4,234	3,933	8,167	4,234	3,933
1-2	...	4,199	2,143	2,056	4,199	2,143	2,056
2-3	...	5,270	2,666	2,604	5,270	2,666	2,604
3-4	..	6,383	3,249	3,134	6,381	3,248	3,133
4-5	...	6,032	3,143	2,890	6,034	3,144	2,890
Total 0-5	...	30,051	15,435	14,616	30,051	15,435	14,616
5-10	...	33,689	18,042	15,647	31,665	17,577	14,088
10-15	...	30,041	17,718	12,323	18,892	14,300	4,592
15-20	...	25,079	14,347	10,732	8,049	7,623	426
20-25	...	24,406	12,932	11,474	4,434	4,254	180
25-30	...	23,378	12,725	10,653	2,815	2,713	102
30-35	...	23,603	12,904	10,699	2,092	1,963	129
35-40	....	12,820	7,325	5,495	1,962	916	46
40-45	....	20,995	11,182	9,813	1,412	1,312	100
45-50	....	7,806	4,529	3,277	509	483	26
50-55	....	15,515	8,537	6,978	835	793	42
55-60	....	3,032	1,868	1,165	176	167	9
60-65	....	9,209	4,758	4,450	398	348	50
65-70	....	1,063	623	430	39	35	4
70 and over	....	2,906	1520	1,386	115	91	24
Total	...	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	1,02,444	68,010	34,434

for all religions.

MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			REMARKS.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,984	442	1,542	40	23	17	
10,890	3,322	7,568	259	96	163	
16,389	6,135	9,954	641	289	352	
18,658	8,086	10,572	1,314	592	722	
18,728	9,172	9,556	1,835	840	995	
18,438	9,620	8,818	3,073	1,321	1,752	
9,829	5,521	4,308	2,029	888	1,141	
13,923	7,968	5,955	5,660	1,902	3,758	
5,039	3,117	1,922	2,258	929	1,329	
8,074	5,526	2,548	6,606	2,218	4,388	
1,621	1,131	490	1,235	569	666	
3,411	2,653	758	5,400	1,758	3,642	
438	344	94	586	254	332	
831	636	145	1,960	743	1,217	
I,28,253	64,023	64,230	32,895	12,422	20,474	



TABLE VIII.  
*(GENERAL TABLE) EDUCATION PART I.*

Table VIII (General Table) Education Part I.

RELIGIONS.	LITERATE IN.					Remarks.
	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Hindu Male.	297	130	3,911	65	4,403	Note.—These figures include Nibrol.
,, Female.	5	21	154	8	188	
Mohomedan Male.	66	335	133	31	565	
,, Female.	...	34	11	10	55	
Jain Male.	5	....	150	1	156	
,, Female.	...	...	9	....	9	
Others Male.	35	8	10	11	64	
,, Female.	10	....	12	7	29	
Total Male.	403	473	4,204	108	5,188	
,, Female.	15	55	186	25	281	
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>5,469</b>	

PART II TABLE VIII.  
*EDUCATION BY TEHSILS.*

## Part II Table VIII Education by Tehsils

	ALL RELIGIONS.										
	LITERATE IN.										
	English.		Urdu.		Hindi.		Others		Total.		
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Gird	....	338	14	313	44	1,836	139	80	23	2,567	220
Rajakhera		10	1	23	....	405	20	23	1	461	22
Kolari	....	15	....	16	....	557	7	...	....	588	7
Baseri	....	4	....	25	....	402	6	....	....	431	6
Bari	....	29	....	89	11	612	4	5	....	735	15
Sirmathra and Rijhoni		7	....	7	....	392	10	....	1	406	11
Jagir											
Total	....	403	15	473	55	4,204	186	108	25	5,188	281

NOTE.—These figures include Nibrol.

PART III TABLE VIII.  
*EDUCATION BY TEHSILS  
AND MAIN RELIGIOUS.*

## Part III Table VIII Education by

	HINDU.								MOHOME.							
	ENGLISH.		URDU.		HINDI.		OTHERS.		ENGLISH.		URDU.		HINDI.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Gird	235	4	66	4	1,699	116	43	8	51	...	225	23	81	9		
G. I. P. figures ...	10	...	13	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	245	4	79	21	1,699	116	43	8	55	...	227	23	81	9		
Rajakhera	8	1	16	...	305	13	21	...	1	...	7	...	5	...		
Kolari	14	...	6	...	546	7	...	...	1	...	10	...	9	...		
Baseri	3	...	13	...	390	5	...	...	1	...	12	...	11	1		
Bari	20	...	14	...	597	3	1	...	8	...	75	11	11	1		
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir.	7	...	2	...	374	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	...		
Total	297	5	130	21	3,911	154	65	8	66	...	335	34	133	11		

## Tehsils and Main religious.

DANS.		JAINS.						OTHERS.						Remarks.			
Others.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	URDU.	HINDI.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	ENGLISH.	URDU.	HINDI.	Others.		
		ENG-LISH	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
25	9	5	5	...	...	49	2	1	...	31	9	7	...	7	12	11	6
25	9	5	5	...	...	49	2	1	...	33	10	7	...	7	12	11	6
2	...	...	...	...	...	93	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	10	5	5	...	...	150	9	1	...	35	10	8	...	10	12	11	7

Note. These figures include Vibol

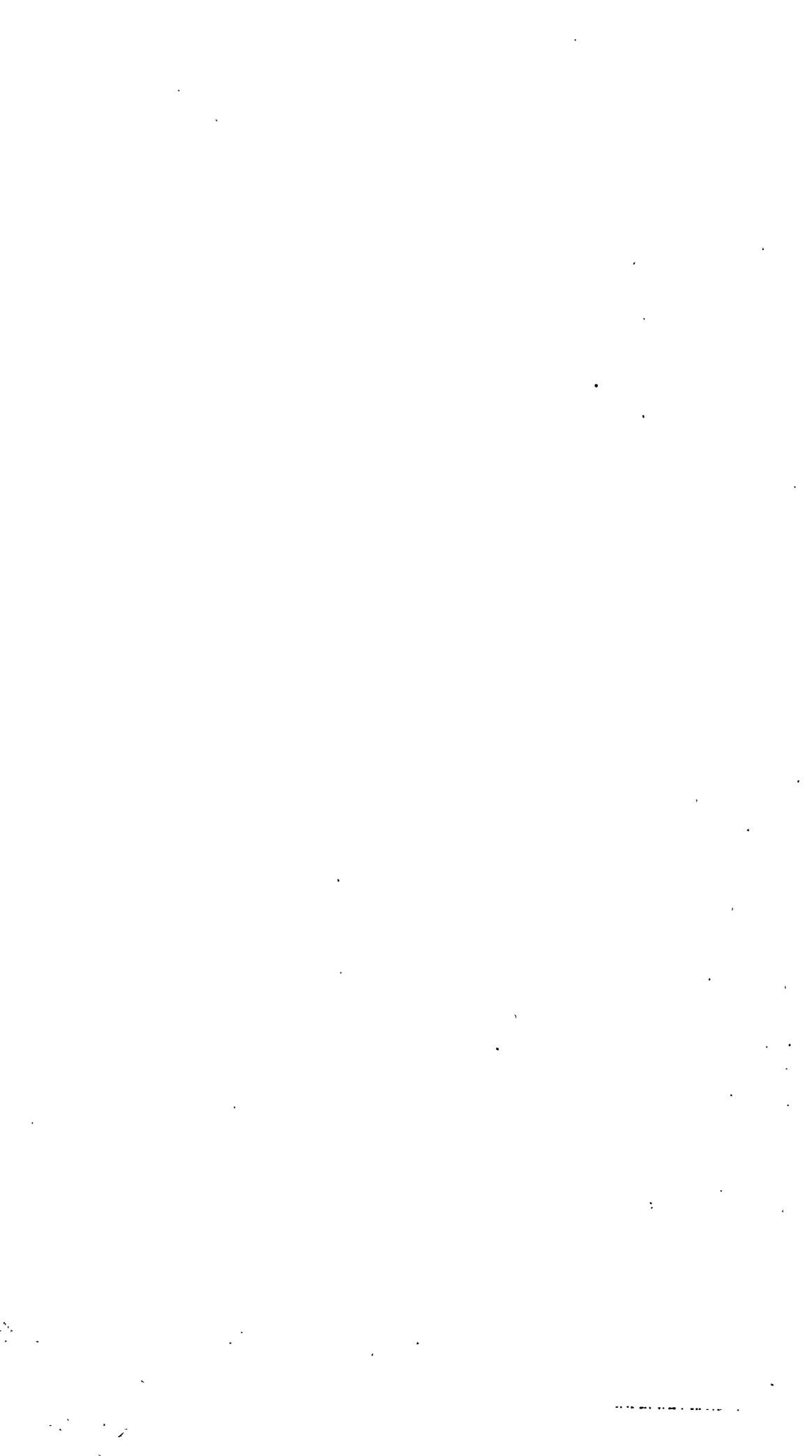


TABLE IX.  
*(EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES.)*

Table IX (Education)

CASTES.	SEX.	TOTAL.				GIRD.		
		Total Literate and Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		ILLITERATE.	LITERATE IN.		ILLITERATE.
			Languages other than English	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
HINDUS.								
Ahir	Male.	351	4	...	347	3	...	223
	Female.	255	...	...	255	...	...	158
Bairagi	Male.	309	16	...	293	11	...	72
	Female.	202	...	...	202	...	...	50
Balai	Male.	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Female.	19	...	...	19	...	...	...
Barhai	Male.	2,439	15	4	2,420	13	4	515
	Female.	2,070	...	...	2,070	...	...	403
Bhangi	Male.	1,119	1	...	1,118	1	..	370
	Female.	1,032	...	...	1,032	...	...	349
Brahman	Male.	17,997	1,381	97	16,519	564	77	3,426
	Female.	13,948	58	3	13,887	45	3	3,045
Chamar	Male.	22,520	10	...	22,510	5	...	5,051
	Female.	19,744	...	...	19,744	...	...	4,521
Chhipa	Male.	95	5	...	90	2	...	32
	Female.	57	...	...	57	...	...	21
Darzi	Male.	315	...	...	315	...	...	82
	Female.	255	...	...	255	...	...	71
Dhobi	Male.	1,895	1	...	1,894	...	...	440
	Female.	1,748	...	...	1,748	...	...	374
Fakir	Male.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Female.	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
Golapurab	Male.	3,703	70	...	3,633	23	...	1,010
	Female.	2,932	...	...	2,932	...	...	771
Gujar	Male.	11,721	29	...	11,692	11	...	3,305
	Female.	8,244	...	...	8,244	...	...	2,363
Jat	Male.	1,604	137	13	1,454	100	10	626
	Female.	1,104	12	1	1,088	12	...	452
Kachhi	Male.	12,996	14	...	12,982	8	...	4,202
	Female.	11,387	...	...	11,387	...	...	3,559
Kalal	Male.	145	7	...	138	3	...	8
	Female.	126	...	...	126	...	...	18
Kayasth	Male.	1,326	616	97	613	331	82	271
	Female.	1,029	52	...	977	48	...	452
Khati	Male.	26	5	1	20	...	...	...
	Female.	21	1	...	20	...	...	...
Khatik	Male.	721	...	...	721	...	...	226
	Female.	676	...	...	676	...	...	206
Koli	Male.	4,443	1	...	4,442	1	...	1,273
	Female.	3,927	...	...	3,927	...	...	1,189
Kumhar	Male.	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	493
	Female.	1,777	...	...	1,777	...	...	461
Lodha	Male.	5,821	14	...	5,807	8	...	2,760
	Female.	5,078	...	...	5,078	...	...	2,443

by selected castes).

RAJAKHERA.			KOLARI.			BASERI.			BARI.			SIRMATHRA & RIJHONIJAG.		
LITERATE IN.														
Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.
1	...	46	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	66	...	...	9
2	...	42	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	50	...	...	1
24	...	24	1	...	70	1	...	39	1	...	88	...	...	14
16	...	16	...	...	51	...	...	19	...	...	66	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
...	...	432	...	...	446	1	...	439	...	...	483	1	...	123
...	...	307	...	...	406	...	...	416	...	...	415	...	...	48
...	...	210	...	...	178	...	...	141	...	...	171	...	...	37
...	...	197	...	...	166	...	...	129	...	...	154	...	...	2
153	5	3,706	194	6	2,634	138	...	3,763	211	7	2,227	121	...	763
6	...	2,830	3	...	2,311	...	...	3,057	1	...	1,908	3	...	736
...	...	2,680	1	...	3,977	...	...	4,521	4	...	4,936	...	...	1,345
...	...	2,292	...	...	3,485	...	...	3,946	...	...	4,291	...	...	1,209
...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	19	3	...	13	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	6	...	...	15	...	...	1
...	...	70	...	...	69	...	...	39	...	...	46	...	...	9
...	...	43	...	...	53	...	...	33	...	...	48	...	...	7
...	...	322	1	...	412	...	...	288	...	...	330	...	...	102
...	...	314	...	...	384	...	...	294	...	...	304	...	...	78
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	74	...	...	...
3	...	532	44	...	2,015	...	...	2	...	...	58	...	...	...
...	...	380	...	...	1,722	...	...	1	...	...	3,900	2	...	1,023
6	...	816	6	...	667	3	...	1,981	1	...	2,696	...	...	657
...	...	627	...	...	493	...	...	1,408	...	...	55	1	...	4
9	...	68	18	...	395	9	1	306	...	...	53	...	...	3
...	1	56	...	...	304	...	...	220	...	...	2,869	...	...	206
...	...	353	4	...	3,362	...	...	1,990	2	...	2,542	...	...	191
...	...	324	...	...	2,956	...	...	1,811	...	...	121	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	104	...	...	3
55	3	104	80	3	85	64	1	45	76	8	104	10	...	4
4	...	148	...	...	129	...	...	89	...	...	157	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	5	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	71	...	...	32
...	...	140	...	...	91	...	...	161	...	...	63	...	...	34
...	...	143	...	...	71	...	...	159	...	...	185	...	...	176
...	...	664	...	...	536	...	...	708	...	...	910	...	...	152
...	...	542	...	...	490	...	...	644	...	...	423	...	...	120
...	...	341	...	...	301	...	...	322	...	...	380	...	...	98
...	...	279	...	...	282	...	...	277	...	...	155	...	...	...
...	...	489	6	...	2,352	...	...	51	...	...	134	...	...	...
...	...	430	...	...	2,035	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table IX (Education)

CASTES.	SEX.	TOTAL.			GIRD.			ILLITERATE.	
		TOTAL LITERATE AND ILLITERATE.	LITERATE IN.		ILLITERATE.	LITERATE IN.			
			Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.		
Lohar	Male.	99	11	4	84	10	4	16	
	Female.	98	...	...	98	...	...	29	
Mahajans	Male.	6,095	1,270	38	4,787	508	32	1,077	
	Female.	4,895	23	...	4,872	20	...	1,246	
Mali	Male.	73	17	2	54	17	2	52	
	Female.	65	...	...	65	...	...	64	
Mina	Male.	6,246	16	...	6,230	...	...	56	
	Female.	5,129	1	...	5,128	...	...	39	
Mochi	Male.	36	2	...	34	2	...	12	
	Female.	31	...	...	31	...	...	10	
Nai	Male.	2,566	13	6	2,547	13	6	683	
	Female.	2,101	2	...	2,099	2	...	556	
Naik	Male.	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	
	Female.	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	
Rajputs (genuine)	Male.	12,429	219	10	12,200	56	6	1,786	
	Female.	9,346	14	...	9,332	2	...	1,296	
,, (of Rajakhera)	Male.	1,898	...	...	1,898	...	...	22	
	Female.	1,914	...	...	1,914	...	...	32	
Rawat	Male.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rebari	Male.	35	1	...	34	...	...	...	
	Female.	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	
Sikligar	Male.	23	3	...	20	...	...	...	
	Female.	24	...	...	24	...	...	2	
Sunar	Male.	605	63	...	542	24	...	125	
	Female.	533	...	...	533	...	...	142	
Teli	Male.	680	2	...	678	1	...	279	
	Female.	575	...	...	575	...	...	224	
Babaji (Fakir)	Male.	197	...	...	197	...	...	41	
	Female.	161	...	...	161	...	...	23	
Total (Hindus)	Male.	2,23,963	4,116	277	2,19,570	1,844	226	53,003	
MOHOMEDANS.	Female.								
Chhipa	Male.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female.	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	
Darzi	Male.	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
	Female.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Dhobi	Male.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Female.	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	
Fakir	Male.	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	
	Female.	344	3	...	341	1	...	125	
Kasai	Male.	280	...	...	280	...	...	92	
	Female.	18	...	...	18	...	...	14	
		17	1	...	16	1	...	16	

by selected castes.) (*Contd.*)

Table IX (Education)

CASTES.	SEX.	TOTAL.				GIRD.		
		Total Literate and Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		ILLITERATE.	LITERATE IN.		ILLITERATE.
			Languages other than English	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
Lohar.	Male.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Female.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Meo or Mewati.	Male.	27	...	...	27	...	...	19
	Female.	25	...	...	25	...	...	21
Moghal.	Male.	117	11	1	105	3	1	34
	Female.	83	1	...	82	...	...	30
Nai.	Male.	17	...	...	17	...	...	1
	Female.	10	...	...	10	...	...	...
Nilgar.	Male.	68	...	...	68	...	...	...
	Female.	65	...	...	65	...	...	...
Pathan.	Male.	2,715	171	16	2,528	115	14	1,362
	Female.	2,597	4	...	2,593	4	...	1,332
Rajput.	Male.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangrez.	Male.	73	...	...	73	...	...	42
	Female.	58	...	...	58	...	...	26
Saiyad.	Male.	537	146	19	372	102	17	218
	Female.	501	30	...	471	24	...	304
Shekh.	Male.	4,187	148	25	4,014	99	18	1,623
	Female.	3,829	11	...	3,818	5	...	1,548
Teli.	Male.	712	...	...	712	...	...	145
	Female.	575	...	...	575	...	...	96
Total Mohomedan.	...	16,891	528	61	16,302	354	50	7,050
Jains.								
Mahajans.	Male.	1,176	151	5	1,020	50	5	259
	Female.	858	9	...	849	2	...	219
Sikh.								
Brahman.	Male.	3	2	1	...	2	1	...
	Female.	3	1	...	2	1	...	2
Jat.	Male.	14	9	2	3	8	2	2
	Female.	12	4	...	8	4	...	6
Kayastha.	Male.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Female.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total Sikh.	...	34	16	4	14	15	4	11
Aryas.								
Kayastha.	Male.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman.	Male.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Aryas.	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...
Christians.								
Native Christians.	Male.	12	1	6	5	1	4	5
	Female.	5	2	...	3	2	...	3

by selected castes). (*Contd.*)

Table IX (Education)

CASTES.	SEX.	TOTAL.				GIRD.		
		Total Literate and illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.
			Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
Goanese	Male	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	Male	13	...	6	7	...	6	7
	Female	10	...	8	2	...	8	2
Total Christians	...	41	3	20	18	3	18	18
Zorastrians	Male	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Parsis	Female	3	1	2	...	1	2	...
<hr/>								
Grand Total	...	2,42,971	4,825	373	2,37,773	2,269	309	60,660

by selected castes). (*Concluded*)



## TABLE X.

*L A N G U A G E S.*

Table X

TEHSIL.	POPULATION.			A.—		
	Persons.			TOTAL.		Persons.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Gird ...	69,977	38,347	31,630	69,947	38,328	31,619
Rajakhera	36,680	20,506	16,174	36,680	20,506	16,174
Kolari	45,447	24,653	20,794	45,447	24,653	20,794
Baseri	43,446	23,819	19,627	43,446	23,819	19,627
Bari ...	52,278	28,388	23,890	52,278	28,388	23,890
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs	15,765	8,742	7,023	15,765	8,742	7,023
Total ...	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	2,63,563	1,44,436	1,19,127

NOTE:—All these figures include Nibrol

## Languages.

## VERNACULARS.

*Rajasthani.*

Persons.	Total.		Dhundari ‡(Jaipuri)		Malvi or Rangri.		Marwari.		Mewati.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
177	107	70	15	8	7	2	158	98	60	2	1	1
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
4	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	
106	63	40	8	5	3	...	97	60	37	1	1	...
31	7	24	1	...	1	27	3	...	3	...	...	...
50	25	25	13	5	8	...	37	20	17	...	...	...
372	203	169	39	19	20	23	7	22	61	5	3	2

‡ Dialects originally returned are put in brackets.

Table X

OF INDIA.

TEHSIL.	Western Hindi.						Bhadaori.	
	Total.							
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Gird	... 69,132	37,819	31,313	6	4	2		
Rajakhera	... 36,600	20,493	16,167	...	...	...		
Kolari	... 45,414	24,636	20,778	...	...	...		
Baseri	... 43,318	23,741	19,577	...	...	...		
Bari	... 52,236	28,874	23,862	...	...	...		
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs	... 15,709	8,712	6,997	...	...	...		
Total	... 2,62,469	1,46,775	1,18,694	6	4	2		

Languages (*Continued.*)A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA. (*Continued*)Western Hindi. (*Continued*)

## Brij Bhasha.

Total.			Brij Bhasha.*			Dholpuri.†		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fem- ales.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
66,555	36,356	30,199	33	17	16	66,522	36,339	30,183
31,414	19,439	11,975	...	...	...	31,414	19,439	11,975
44,864	24,360	20,504	25	10	15	44,839	24,350	20,489
43,210	23,662	19,548	41	33	8	43,169	23,629	19,540
51,283	27,890	23,393	10	5	5	51,273	27,885	23,388
15,664	8,681	6,983	23	5	18	15,641	8,776	6,965
2,52,990	1,40,388	1,12,602	132	70	62	2,52,858	1,40,318	1,12,510

\* This includes Brij Bhasha Jadobati (54)

† Dholpuri dialect has been included in Western Hindi under Brij Bhasha by the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

Table X

TEHSIL.	Hindi.			Urdu.			Western Hindi †(Bun- delkhandi)			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Gird	..	1,562	961	601	870	437	433	139	61	78
Rajakhera	...	5,241	1,049	4,192	2	2	...	3	3	....
Kolari	...	507	252	255	16	12	4	27	12	15
Baseri	...	72	50	22	27	21	6	9	8	1
Bari	...	153	99	54	792	380	412	8	5	3
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	...	21	17	4	12	5	7	12	9	3
Total	....	7,556	2,423	5,128	1,719	857	862	198	98	100

Languages. (*Continued.*)A.— VERNACULARS OF INDIA (*Continued.*)

Persons.	<i>Behari † Purbi.</i>		<i>Bengali.</i>		<i>Central Pahari.</i>		<i>Gujrati.</i>				<i>Marahti.</i>												
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	BHILLI.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.								
75	45	30	43	18	25	156	128	28	130	64	66	112	54	58	18	16	8	59	33	26	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
22	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	7	18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	58	46	44	19	25	156	128	28	155	80	75	135	68	67	20	12	8	62	35	27	1	1	...

Table X

TEHSIL.	# Mashati	PUNJABI			† PASHTO			‡ OTHERS			§ B.—Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India.			TOTAL.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Gird	....	58	32	26	156	95	61	17	17	...	2	2	...	23 13 10
Rajakhera	....	3	2	1	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolari	....	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baseri	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	....	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	....	61	34	27	182	113	69	17	17	...	2	2	...	23 13 10

P. M. F.

This includes—Langli ... 117 57 60  
Bhilawi ... 18 11 7

135 68 67

## Languages.

	P.	M.	I.
• This includes—Marhati ...	57	31	26
Nagpuri ..	3	2	1
Kaukani ...	1	1	1

61 34 27

‡ This includes.				
Kabuli	...	I	I	...
Pashto	...	16	16	...

§ This includes P. M. F.  
Peshawri . . . . 2 2



## TABLE XI.

*BIRTH PLACE.*

Table XI

District, State, Province or country where born.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	Alwar	40	19	21	20	12	8	3	1	2
	Banswara	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Bikaner	36	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bharatpur	1,350	411	939	262	90	172	47	16	31
	Dholpur	2,34,973	1,36,483	98,490	60,595	34,845	25,750	30,828	19,836	11,492
	Jaipur	357	168	189	95	51	44	12	7	5
	Jhalawar	3	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Karanli	2,250	584	1,666	66	32	34	9	6	3
	Kishengarh	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Kotah	42	13	29	16	8	8	1	...	1
	Marwar	71	46	25	63	42	21	...	...	...
	Mewar	6	1	5	5	1	4	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Tonk	36	8	28	10	4	6	2	...	2
	Serohi	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Ajmer	23	12	11	15	8	7	3	2	1
Total A.		2,89,196	1,37,772	1,01,424	61,155	35,097	26,058	30,907	19,369	11,538
B.	Hyderabad Deccan	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Kashmere	8	6	2	8	6	2	...	...	...
	Baroda	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Mysore	9	3	6	9	3	6	...	...	...
	Total B.	24	14	10	24	14	10	...	...	...
Bombay.	Ahmedabad	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Bombay City	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
	Kolaba	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
	Poona	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	9	6	3	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Solapur	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Thana	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Cutch	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	33	23	10	29	22	7	...	...	...

## Birth place.

KOLARI.			BASERI.			BARI.			SIRHATHRA		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	2	1	1	2	4	5	6	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	34	20	11
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
172	43	129	584	158	428	249	98	151	36	6	30
41,364	23,513	17,851	39,051	22,813	16,238	49,605	27,758	21,847	13,520	8,218	5,312
20	7	13	97	53	44	23	8	15	110	42	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25	8	17	692	224	468	143	85	108	1,315	279	1,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	17	4	13	5	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	19	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
41,584	23,572	18,012	40,455	23,239	19,196	50,063	27,909	22,154	15,032	8,566	6,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

Table XI.

Birth place.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Central India Agency.										
Bhopal	7	3	4	2	...	2	2	1	1	
Datia	146	60	86	135	57	78	4	3	1	
Gwalior	7,014	1,926	5,088	2,966	1,036	1,932	1,403	315	1,088	
Indore	19	7	12	12	5	7	2	...	2	
Narsingharh	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Orchha	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	
Rajgarh	5	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Nayagaon	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Barwana	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Samthar	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Rutlam	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Charkhari	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Total	7,203	2,003	5,200	3,126	1,102	2,024	1,411	319	1,092	
United Province of Agra and Oudh.	Agra	15,351	3,765	11,586	4,460	1,456	3,004	4,187	759	3,428
	Aligarh	119	44	75	60	26	34	7	1	6
	Allahabad	22	14	8	18	12	6	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Ballia	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Banda	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3
	Bareli	21	10	11	14	8	14	...	...	...
	Benaras	21	11	10	18	11	7	1	...	1
	Bijnore	29	13	16	21	7	14	1	...	1
	Badaon	39	12	27	19	9	10	2	...	2
	Bulandshahar	16	9	7	13	8	5	1	...	1
	Cawnpore	65	30	35	42	25	17	10	1	9
	Dehradun	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Etah	46	16	30	19	10	9	7	2	5
	Etawah	80	21	59	32	15	17	8	1	7
	Farukhabad	53	28	25	33	15	18	11	7	4
	Fatehpur	13	9	4	12	9	3	...	...	...
	Garhwal	138	119	19	138	119	19	...	...	...
	Gazipur	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
	Hamirpur	6	3	4	5	2	3	...	...	...
Total	16,033	4,110	11,923	4,713	1,737	3,158	4,238	771	3,467	

## Birth place (Contd.).

KOLARI.			BASERI.			BARI.			SIRNATHA.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
492	144	348	615	105	510	955	201	754	583	127	456
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
496	145	351	617	105	511	964	203	761	589	129	460
3,279	892	2,387	2,247	424	1,823	1,090	207	883	88	27	61
...	3	...	20	7	13	29	7	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	15	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
1	1	...	1	1	...	8	1	7	3	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
4	2	2	13	1	12	6	1	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	15	2	13	7	3	4	17	...	17
5	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,301	905	2,308	2,317	439	1,878	1,149	227	922	114	30	84

Table XI

Birth place.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total brought over ...	16,033	4,110	11,923	4,713	1,737	3,158	4,238	771	3,467
Jalaun	31	9	22	20	8	12	...	...	...
Jaunpur	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
Jhansi	79	22	57	67	20	47	7	1	6
Mainpuri	162	72	90	54	26	28	43	13	32
Meerut	14	7	7	10	5	5	...	...	...
Mirzapur	9	5	4	7	3	4	...	...	...
Moradabad	27	12	15	22	12	10	...	...	...
Muttra	239	95	144	98	38	60	33	11	22
Muzaffernagar	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pilibheet	9	4	5	5	1	4	...	1	...
Saharanpur	8	6	2	7	6	1	1	9	3
Barabunki	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	1	...
Fyzabad	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	1
Hardoi	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...
Kheri	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	20	10	10	16	8	8	...	...	...
Partabgarh	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareli	14	8	6	11	8	3	...	...	...
Unao	15	8	7	10	6	4	...	...	...
Rampur	15	4	11	12	4	8	2	...	...
Shajahanpur	26	17	9	25	17	8	1	1	1
Total	16,722	4,402	12,320	5,096	1,911	3,367	4,0	827	3,530
Bhawalpur	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nabha	12	9	3	12	9	3	...	...	...
Patiala	28	18	10	27	18	9	1	...	1
Punch	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Jhind	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kapurthala	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	46	33	13	45	33	12	1	...	1
Amritsar	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
Delhi	44	17	27	34	13	21	4	1	3
Ferozepur	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
Total carried over	53	21	32	40	16	24	7	2	5

**Birth place. (Contd.)**

Table XI

Birth place.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total brought over ...	53	21	32	40	16	24	7	2	5
Gujrat ...	5	4	1	3	3	...	2	1	1
Gurgaon ...	41	32	9	25	18	7	10	10	...
Gujranwala ...	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...
Hissar ...	5	4	1	1	1	...	4	3	1
Hushiarpur ...	12	9	3	10	7	3	...	...	...
Jalandhar ...	30	15	15	21	11	10	3	1	2
Karnal ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	35	20	15	35	20	15	...	...	...
Ludhiana ...	9	7	2	5	3	2	...	...	...
Montgomri ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	9	7	2	5	4	1	4	3	1
Rohtak ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Ambala ...	7	5	2	5	4	1	...	...	...
Jhalum ...	12	6	6	12	6	6	...	...	...
Simla ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
Punjab Unspecified ...	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	243	139	104	196	102	84	30	20	10
N.W. Frontier	Dera Ismailkhan ...	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...
	Peshawar ...	21	19	2	20	18	2	...	...
	Bansu ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	28	23	5	27	22	5	...	...	...
Bengal	Bhagalpur ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta ...	19	11	8	16	9	7	2	1
	Gayaji ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Hawrah ...	6	1	5	5	1	4	...	...
	Jessore ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Nadya ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...
	Patna ...	6	2	4	5	2	3	1	...
	Rajpur ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	1
	Bengal ...	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...
	Total ...	47	22	25	39	19	20	3	2

### **Birth place (Contd.)**

Table XI

Birth place.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHIERA.		
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Central Province.	Damoh	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Hoshangabad	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...
	Jabalpur	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
	Khandeda	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
	Naypur	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...
	Saugar	15	4	11	15	4	11	...	...
Total		30	10	20	28	10	18	1	1
Berar Umraoti	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Madrass	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Goa	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Burmah	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kabul	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Khurasan	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
England	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...
Ireland	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scotland	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
France	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Africa	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
America	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total		21	14	7	21	14	7	...	...
Grand total	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	69,977	38,347	31,630	36,680	20,506	16,174

### Bith place (*Concluded.*)

KOLARI.			BASERI.			BARI.			SIRMATHRA.					
Persons.		Males.		Females.			Persons.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
45,447	24,653	20,794	43,446	23,818	19,627	52,278	28,388	23,890	15,765	8,742	7,023			



TABLE XII PART L  
GENERAL TABLE (INFIRMITIES.)

Table XII Part I General Table (Infirmities.)

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			Remarks
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
0-1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
4-5	4	3	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total 0-5	15	10	5	...	2	2	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	22	15	7	1	1	7	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	30	21	9	4	3	17	19	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	34	24	10	1	1	7	26	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	32	20	12	2	2	10.8	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-29	35	21	14	2	2	6	25	13	12	2.2	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	...
30-34	44	24	20	4	2	28	30	14	16	2.2	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	...
35-39	29	13	16	3	2	2	22	9	13	2.2	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	...
40-44	91	32	59	3	1	13.6	73	25	48	2.2	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	...
45-49	38	22	16	3	3	4	1	13	13	3.3	3.3	3.3	...	...	...	...
50-54	110	48	62	1	1	14.3	100	40	60	5.5	5.5	5.5	...	...	...	...
55-59	26	13	13	1	1	4	3	1	21	9	12	12	...	...	...	...
60-64	110	31	79	1	1	12.1	1	107	30	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
65-69	25	13	12	...	...	...	25	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over.	93	37	56	...	2	2	91	35	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 0-5 and 5 and over	734	344	390	26	16	1078	5325	614	261	353	1614	2*	...	...	...	...

\* Including figures for Nibrol,

TABLE XII PART II.  
*INFIRMITIES BY TEHSILS AND SEXES.*

Table XII Part II Infirmities

TEHSILS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INSANE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird	261	121	140	12	9	3
Rajakhera	70	37	33	2	1	1
Kolari	134	59	75	4	1	3
Baseri	87	39	48	1	1	...
Bari	136	65	71	5	2	3
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	46	23	23	2	2	...
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>

## by Tehsils and Sexes.

DEAF MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			Remarks.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
35	26	9	208	80	128	6	6	...	
9	8	1	58	27	31	1	1	...	
12	4	8	116	52	64	2	2	...	
8	7	1	76	30	46	2	1	1	
8	6	2	121	55	63	2	2	...	
6	2	4	35	17	18	3	2	1	
78	53	25	614	251	353	16	14	2	



TABLE XII A.

(*INFIRMITIES BY CASTES TRIBES OR RACES.*)

Table XII A.—(Infirmities)

Serial No.	CASTES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INSANE.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		LEPER.		REMARKS.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Ahir	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
2	Brahman	105	44	61	...	3	4	2	39	56	1	...	
3	Barhai	12	7	5	...	...	...	1	7	4	..	..	
4	Bari	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	
5	Bharbuja	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
6	Berya	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Babaji	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	
8	Bairagi	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	
9	Bhat	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	
10	Bhangi	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	..	
11	Mahajan or—												
	Banya												
	Agarwal	35	21	14	...	1	4	3	15	10	2	..	
	Gahoi	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	..	
	Jaiswar	H. J.	1 7	1 5	2 3	...	3	1	1	3	1	..	
	"	Mathuria	7	4	3	...	...	...	4	3	..	..	
	Rustagi	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	
	Taromchya	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	
	Bania	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	
	Vai-h	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	
12	Chhipa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	
13	Chamar	106	45	61	2	...	8	2	35	59	...	..	
14	Darzi	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	
15	Dhanuk	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	
16	Dhobi	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	..	
17	Fakir	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	
18	Gujar	44	24	20	2	1	4	...	17	19	1	..	
19	Golapurab	26	12	14	...	...	1	...	10	14	1	..	
20	Gaderya	25	12	13	...	...	4	...	8	13	...	..	
21	Gosain	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	
22	Jasondhi	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	
23	Jat	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	..	
	Carr. over	410	194	216	4	5	32	11	152	200	6	...	

by Castes tribes or races.)

Serial No.	CASTES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INSANE.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Broughgt over	410	194	216	4	5	32	11	152	200	6	...
24	Joeshi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25	Kayastha	7	3	4	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...
26	Kachhi	52	25	27	...	1	1	...	23	26	1	...
27	Kori or Koli	39	12	27	...	...	3	...	8	27	1	...
28	Khatik	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
29	Kalal	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
30	Kalamat	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31	Kahar	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
32	Kumhar	8	4	4	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	1
33	Kandera	7	3	4	4	...	...	1	2	3	1	...
34	Lubar	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
35	Lodha	27	12	15	...	...	1	...	10	15	1	...
36	Mali	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
37	Malha	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
38	Mena	25	12	13	2	...	3	2	7	11	...	...
39	Maretha	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Nai	15	10	5	1	...	1	...	8	5	...	...
41	Nat	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
42	Ray	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
43	Rajput—											
	Bhadorya	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Jadon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	Mori	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	8	3	1	...
	Pamar	13	10	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...
	Parhar	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	2	...
	Sikarwar	13	5	8	1	...	2	1	2	7	1	...
	Tonwar	5	2	3	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...
	Chohan	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
	Solunki	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Rajakhera Kasethiya	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...
	Mahedwar	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carr. over	653	306	347	12	7	49	20	234	319	11	1

Table XII A.—(Infirmities by Castes tribes or races.) (Conld.)

TABLE XIII.  
*CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE  
BY TEHSIL AND RELIGIONS.*

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSIL.	Population.			Ahir Hindu.		Anglo Indian.		Total.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tehsil Gird ..	69,977	38,347	31,630	226	158	5	5	124	73
,, Rajakhera ..	36,680	20,506	16,174	47	42	....	....	26	16
.. Kolari ..	45,447	24,653	20,794	1	3	....	....	126	97
,, Baseri ..	43,446	23,819	19,627	2	1	....	....	55	34
,, Bari ..	52,278	28,388	23,890	66	50	....	....	122	94
,, Sirmathra ..	15,765	8,742	7,023	9	1	....	....	53	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,65,593</b>	<b>1,44,455</b>	<b>1,19,138</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>363</b>

by Tehsil and religions.

BAIRAGI HINDU.								BARHAI.								Bhangi Hindu.			
Bairagi.				Babaji.				Total.				Arya. Banjara Hindu.				Hindu.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
83	50	41	23	58	22	534	406	2	3	532	403	371	349						
26	16	...	...	6	3	432	307			432	307	210	197						
71	51	55	46	446		446	406			446	406	178	166						
40	19	15	15	6		440	416			440	416	141	129						
89	66	33	28	483		483	415			483	415	171	154						
...	...	53	49	14	19	106	123			106	123	48	37						
309	202	157	161	14	19	70	25	2,441	2,073	2	3	2,439	2,070	1,119	1,032				

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	Bhat Hindu.				Bhishти Musalman Sunni.				Total.				BRAH-	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Arya.	Total.	HIN-	
Tehsil Gird ....	70	52	185	174	5	5	4,133	3,148	1	....	4,127	3,143		
,, Rajakhera ....	110	75	26	23	.....	.....	3,929	2,894	.....	.....	3,929	2,894		
,, Kolari ....	98	83	38	28	.....	.....	2,899	2,370	.....	.....	2,899	2,370		
,, Baseri ....	28	28	29	26	....	....	3,932	3,094	.....	.....	3,932	3,194		
,, Bari ....	36	38	29	36	.....	.....	2,465	1,939	.....	.....	2,465	1,939		
,, Sirmathra ....	4	3	....	....	.....	.....	908	753	.....	.....	908	753		
<b>Total ....</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18,265</b>	<b>14,198</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1,3260</b>	<b>14,193</b>		

## by Tehsil and religions.

-MANS.		-DU.										Chakar (Golapurab) Hindu.		Chamar Hindu.		Chhipa.		
		Brahman.		Goshi.		SIKH.										Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4,067	3,093	60	50	5	5	3	3	12	2	1,033	731	5,055	4,521	34	21			
3,864	2,836	65	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	380	2,680	2,292	5	....			
2,834	2,314	65	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,059	1,722	3,978	3,485	19	14			
3,901	3,057	31	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4,521	3,946	24	12			
2,445	1,909	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	58	4,940	4,291	17	15			
886	739	22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,345	1,209	3	1			
<b>17,997</b>		<b>13,949</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>22,419</b>	<b>19,744</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>63</b>		

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	CHHIPA.										DARZI.						
	MUSALMAN.					CHRISTIAN.					Total.		Hindu.				
	Male.	Female.	Hindu.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Sunni.	Male.	Female.	Shyakh.	Native.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Musliman Sunni.
Tehsil Gird ...	34	21	.....	.....	.....	10	5	83	70	82	71	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Rajakhera.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	70	43	70	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Kolari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	43	70	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. Baseri ...	19	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	53	69	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Bari ..	19	6	5	6	3	6	2	39	33	39	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Sirmathra	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	46	48	46	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	95	57	7	6	5	6	2	12	5	316	256	315	255	1	1	1	1

## by Tehsil and religions.

## DHOBI.

Dhanak Hindu.		DHOBI.								Dhobi. (Merasi.) Hindu.		English Christian.	
		Total.		Hindu.		Musla- man.							
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
95	110	440	374	440	374	...	...	1	...	3	3		
1	...	322	314	322	314	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	413	384	413	384	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	2	292	299	288	294	4	5	...	...	...	...		
3	1	335	306	330	304	5	2	...	...	...	...		
6	1	102	78	102	78	...	...	...	...	...	...		
110	114	1,904	1,755	1,895	1,748	9	7	1		3	3		

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

## FAKIR.

NAME OF TEHSILS.	Total.				MUSALMAN.				French Christian.				Gadaria, Hindu.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.	
Tehsil Gird ...	126	92	.....	.....	126	92	125	92	1	1	1	1	1,267	1,157
„ Rajakhera.	56	45	.....	.....	56	45	56	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118	967
„ Kolari ...	87	92	1	5	86	87	82	82	4	5	.....	.....	522	465
„ Baseri ...	32	25	1	1	31	24	31	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	77
„ Bari ...	44	30	.....	.....	44	30	44	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	572	486
„ Sirmathra	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total ....	346	286	2	6	344	280	339	275	5	5	1	1	3,512	3,152

## by Tehsil and religions.

	Goanese Christian.		Goshain: Hindu.		G U J A R .				J A T .	
					Total.		Gujar.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	194	152	3,317	2,363	3,316	2,363	1	1	748	474
2	131	120	822	627	822	627	.....	.....	77	57
3	212	161	673	493	673	493	.....	.....	413	304
4	472	384	1,984	1,408	1,984	1,408	.....	.....	316	220
5	476	338	3,901	2,696	3,901	2,696	.....	.....	55	53
6	3	...	1,025	657	1,025	657	.....	.....	9	5
7	1,488	1,155	11,722	8,244	11,721	8,244	1	1	1,618	1,113

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	JAT.				JOGI HINDU.				Kachhi Hindu.			
	Hindu.											
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Sikh.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ....	736	464	1210	4 4	2	4	2	4	.....	.....	4,210	3,559
„ Rajakhera ....	77	57	.....	45 28	17	26	28	12	.....	.....	353	328
„ Kolari ....	413	304	.....	7 3	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,366	2,956
„ Easeri ....	316	220	.....	3 3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990	1,811
„ Bari ....	55	53	.....	12 20	8	20	4	24	14	.....	2,871	2,542
„ Sirmathra ....	7	3	2 2	1 1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	191
Total ...	1,604	1,101	14	1272	5938	5834	1224	14	12,996	11,387		

## by Tehsil and religions.

KAHAR.										KAYASTH.			
Total.		Hindu.				Kalal Hindu.		Kandera. (Dhonia) Hindu.		Kasai Musalman Sunni.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
553	471	549	470	4	1	11	18	99	83	14	17	685	501
15	14	15	14	....	....	....	....	92	64	....	....	162	152
23	23	23	23	....	....	2	1	103	103	2	....	168	129
111	98	111	98	....	....	1	....	72	77	1	....	110	89
238	222	238	222	....	....	124	104	87	72	1	....	189	157
184	176	184	176	....	....	7	3	23	14	....	....	14	2
<b>I,124</b>	<b>I,004</b>	<b>I,I20</b>	<b>I,003</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I45</b>	<b>I26</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>I8</b>	<b>I7</b>	<b>I,328</b>	<b>I,030</b>

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	KAYASTH.								KHATRI.								Total.									
	Male.		Female.		Arya.		Hindu.		Male.		Female.		Khati. Hindu.		Khatik. Hindu.		Total.									
	Male.	Female.		Female.		Hindu.		Male.	Female.		Female.						Total.						Arya.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ....	684	500	1	1				....	....		....		226	206	43	34	1	2								
,, Rajakhera....	162	152	.....	.....				....	....		....		140	143	4	5	1	4								
,, Kolari ....	168	129	.....	.....				25	19		91	71	....	....	....	....	....	....								
,, Baseri ....	110	89	.....	.....				....	....		161	159	....	....	....	....	....	....								
,, Bari ....	1	188	157	.....				1	2		71	63	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
,, Sirmathra....	14	2	.....	.....				....	....		32	34	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total ...	1	1,326	1,029	1	1			26	21		721	676	52	42	2	6	52	42	2	6	52	42	2	6	52	

by Tehsil and religions.

KHATRI.								KUMHAR.							
Hindu.				Sikh.				Kerar. Hindu.		Koli. Hindu.		Komhar. Hindu.		Kumja Musalmān Sunni.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
29	30	13	12	61	48	1,274	1,189	493	461	5	5	17	14	.....	.....
...	...	3	1	...	...	664	542	341	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	153	110	536	490	301	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	708	644	322	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	...	...	...	...	1,085	910	423	380	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	...	...	...	...	...	176	152	120	98	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	33	16	13	214	158	4,443	3,927	2,000	1,777	7	7	17	14	.....	.....

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	LAKHERA (MANIHAR) HINDU.						LOHAR.						MAHA-	
	Lodha. Hindu.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Lakhera.	Male.	Female.	Hindu.	Male.	Female.	Musliman.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird.	4	1	4	1	1	1	30	29	30	29	1,931	1,487		
.. Rajakhera.	3	1	3	1	489	430	20	17	20	17	1,050	779		
.. Kolari.	.....	.....	2,358	2,035			5	7	3	5	1,422	1,139		
.. Baseri.	.....	.....	51	36			7	11	7	11	1,031	828		
.. Bari.	.....	.....	155	134			2	...	2	...	1,314	1,084		
.. Sirmathra.	6	2	6	2	...	...	37	36	37	36	523	246		
Total ...	134	103	3	1	5,821	5,078	101	100	99	98	2	2	7,271	5,743

## by Tehsil and religions.

-JAN.

Hindu.		JAINS.						DETAILS.					
		Total.		Degambari.		Svitambari.		Agarwal.		Total.		Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,617	1,266	314	221	305	209	9	12	1,017	774	1,013	773		
202	151	848	628	848	628	.....	.....	21	14	20	14		
1,416	1,146	6	3	3	1	3	2	990	821	990	821		
1,030	828	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,024	824	1,024	824		
1,309	1,078	5	6	5	6	.....	.....	1,303	1,077	1,303	1,077		
521	426	2	....	2	...	....	....	520	423	520	423		
		6,095	4,895	1,176	858	1,163	844	1314	4,875	3,933	4,870	3,932	

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

MAHA-

108

## by Tehsil and religions.

-JANS.

-TAILS.

Tehsil	Religion	Population									
		Sarnogi Jains		Setambari.		Others.		Jains.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
22	2	894	700	599	490	295	210	292	203	2	7
22	2	903	690	174	128	729	562	729	562	...	...
22	2	421	321	418	319	3	2	...	...	3	2
22	2	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	2	10	7	5	1	5	6	5	6	...	...
22	2	3	3	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
22	2	2,237	1,225	1,203	945	1,034	780	1,028	771	5	9

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	MENA HINDU.												MOGAL.		Total.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
Tehsil Gird ...	71	64	17	17	7	7	19	21	56	39	4	3	14	10	38	30
„ Rajakhera ...	34	25	2	2	.....	.....	4	6	.....	12	11	21	18	.....	.....	.....
„ Kolari ...	33	31	14	8	4	18	1,341	1,142	6	6	1	1	9	4	.....	.....
„ Baseri ...	27	19	11	8	.....	.....	2,316	1,954	4	1	1	1	21	20	.....	.....
„ Bari ...	2	1	9	7	.....	.....	2,511	1,978	3	5	2	3	27	11	.....	.....
„ Sirmathra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	73	65	120	99	19	14	27	25	6,245	5,129	109	36	31	117	83	.....

## by Tehsil and religions.

MUSALMAN.						N A I.												
Sunni.			Shyah.			Moghia Hindu.			Total.			Hindu.						
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
36	25	2	5	...	...	704	558	702	558	1	...	21	18	...	434	367	434	367
9	4	...	...	...	...	509	395	509	395	...	...	1	...	...	366	308	366	308
17	17	4	3	5	10	440	373	424	363	16	10	27	11	...	131	110	110	...
III	75	6	8	5	10	2,584	2,111	2,566	2,101	17	10							

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

## by Tehsil and religions.

## PATHAN MUSALMAN.

## RAJPUT.

Total.		Sunni.				Total.		Brahmo Chhatri.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,491	1,336	1,479	1,330	12	6	1,879	1,334	2	2
171	153	171	153	...	...	4,192	2,987	...	...
114	76	114	76	...	...	1,811	1,363	...	...
78	39	78	39	...	...	4,110	3,112	...	...
740	909	738	909	2	...	2,703	2,120	...	...
121	84	121	84	...	...	508	348	...	...
<b>2,715</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15,203</b>	<b>11,264</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

RAJ-

HIN-

NAME OF TEHSILS.	TOTAL.		Rajputs				RAJPUT OF RAJAKHERA.	
			TOTAL.		RAJPUT. (Real.)			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ...	1,870	1,330	1,455	1,031	1,440	1,026	15	5
„ Rajakhera	4,191	2,987	4,163	2,972	1,426	1,090	2,735	1,882
„ Kolari ....	1,811	1,363	1,714	1,346	1,714	1,346	...	...
„ Baseri ....	4,110	3,112	4,107	3,112	4,107	3,112	...	...
„ Bari ....	2,703	2,120	2,677	2,117	2,677	2,117	...	...
„ Sirmathra.	508	348	508	348	508	348	...	...
Total ...	15,193	11,260	14,624	10,926	11,872	9,039	2,750	1,887

## by Tehsil and religions.

PUTS.

RANGREZ  
MUSALMAN SUNNI.

DU.

Thakur.												RANGREZ MUSALMAN SUNNI.													
Total.				Thakur (Real).				Thakur of Rajakhera.				Total.				Rangrez.				Nil- gar.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
415	299	408	272			7	27	....	7	7	2	42	26	42	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
28	15	24	15			4	...	1	...	5	7	1	...	...	...	4	6	1	20	15	....	....	....	....	
97	17	97	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	50	18	13	41	37	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	....		
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	34	11	18	22	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
26	3	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	6	....	....	7	9	....	....	....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
569	334	558	307	11	27	1	...	7	2	141	123	73	58	68	65	1	...	35	29	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table XIII Caste, tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	SYAD MUSALMAN.							SHEKH MU-			
	Total.		Sunni.		Shyah.		Scotch Christian.	Total.		Sunni.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
Tehil Gird ...	337	328	101	91	236	237	1	1,740	1,553	1,702	1,517
,, Rajakhera	67	57	66	55	1	2	.....	180	146	178	146
,, Kolari ...	17	7	6	2	11	5	.....	502	447	501	447
,, Baseri ...	10	2	8	2	2	...	.....	416	354	414	354
,, Bari ...	86	96	14	17	72	79	.....	1,108	1,079	1,102	1,052
,, Sirmathra	20	11	19	11	1	...	.....	241	240	241	239
Total ...	537	501	214	178	323	323	1	4,187	3,829	4,138	3,755

by Tehsil and religions.

-SALMAN.				SUNAR.						TELL.					
Shyah.	Wahabi.	Total.		Hindu.	Sikh.			Total.		Hindu.	Musalman	Sunni.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
38	36	...	...	152	144	149	142	3	2	425	320	280	224	145	96
2	...	...	...	65	55	65	55	....	....	383	335	383	335	...	...
1	...	...	...	105	93	105	93	....	....	238	197	4	1	234	196
2	...	...	...	105	99	105	99	....	....	152	134	...	...	152	134
6	36	...	1	116	104	116	104	....	....	133	119	13	15	120	104
...	1	...	...	65	40	65	40	....	....	61	45	...	...	61	45
49	73	...	1	608	535	605	533	3	2	1,392	1,150	680	575	712	575

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	OTHERS.						UNSPECIFIED.					
	Total.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Total.		Musalman Sunni.		Sikh.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	
Tehsil Gird ...	757	732	696	676	61	56	9	3	4	...	5	3
,, Rajakhera.	861	759	826	720	35	39	13	15	13	15	.....	
,, Kolari ...	388	377	364	352	24	25	5	...	5	...	.....	
,, Baseri ...	144	157	132	139	12	18	...	...	...	...	.....	
,, Bari ...	215	253	203	234	12	19	2	...	2	...	.....	
,, Sirmathra...	57	56	55	50	2	6	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	1,422	2,334	2,276	2,171	146	163	29	18	24	15	5	3

by Tehsil and religions.

DETAILS OF OTHERS.

BAHELIA.			BAHRUPIA			BARI.			BARIA.						BHARBUNJA.		
Hindu.	Hindu.	Hindu.	Total,	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Total.	Hindu.										
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3	...	...	...	37	46	48	93	48	91	...	2	62	57	60	55		
...	...	...	...	39	25	32	51	32	51	...	...	25	19	20	19		
...	2	4	...	47	37	43	75	43	75	...	...	111	99	111	99		
...	...	...	...	22	22	12	18	12	18	...	...	46	43	46	43		
...	...	...	...	21	22	33	52	33	52	...	...	32	35	20	35		
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	4	...	166	159	168	289	168	287	...	2	276	253	257	251		

**Table XIII Caste tribe or race**

by Tehsil and religions.

CHOB- DAR.		HIJRA.		HU- RAKIA.		DOM.				GOLAI.		JOSHI.	
Hiudu.		Musalman Sunni.		Musalman Sunni.		Total.	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Hindu.	Hindu.	Hindu.	Hindu.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
41	37	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	14	3	12
...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	8	20	20	14	13	6	7	10	13
6	6	...	...	1	2	4	7	2	3	2	4	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	1

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	JAGA.		KACHEHRA.		KALAMAT.				KAN-JAR.	
							Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
Tehsil Gird ...	4	12	11	9	11 9	...	...	11	9	65 62
„ Rajakhera... ...	...	...	...	...	7 13	...	...	7	13	...
„ Kolari ...	4	4	...	...	25 18	18	16	7	2	...
„ Baseri ...	3	3	...	...	3 4	3	4	...	...	...
„ Bari ...	13	11	...	...	10 13	10	13	...	...	7 20
„ Sirmathra... ...	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	50	11	9	56 57	31	33	35	24	72 82

## by Tehsil and religions.

KUCH-BANDIA		KAZI.		KAMNI-GAR.		MAL-LAH.		MA-REHTA.		MIR-DHA.		MALAK.		NAT.	
Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Musalman Sunni.	Hindu.	Hindu.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	2	2	...	...	146	138	7	...	37	33	4	1	2	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	681	589	...	...	15	14	1	1	...	...
76	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	42	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	12	16	...	...	...	...
7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	71	3	3	1	...	827	727	12	...	110	105	5	2	2	...

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	PATWA.		RANDI.		SANGTARASH.		SAQALGAR.	
	Hindu.		Musahman Sunni.		Hindu.		Hindu.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ...								
.. Rajakhera ...	46	43	...	...	2	...	...	2
.. Kolari ...	14	8	...	3	...	...	1	1
.. Baseri ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
.. Bari ...	11	13	...	...	...	...	11	9
.. Sirmathra ...	7	5	...	5	...	...	8	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total ...	84	75	...	8	2	...	23	24

## by Tehsil and Religions.

SAPEHRA.		TAMOLI.		THATHERA.		TAWAIF.		OTHERS.	
Hindu.		Hindu.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
76	36	60	61	9	5	3	8	2	1
...	...	19	11	...	...	1	1	...	...
4	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
7	9	25	20	6	5	8	8	...	...
...	...	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	47	130	112	15	10	13	20	2	1

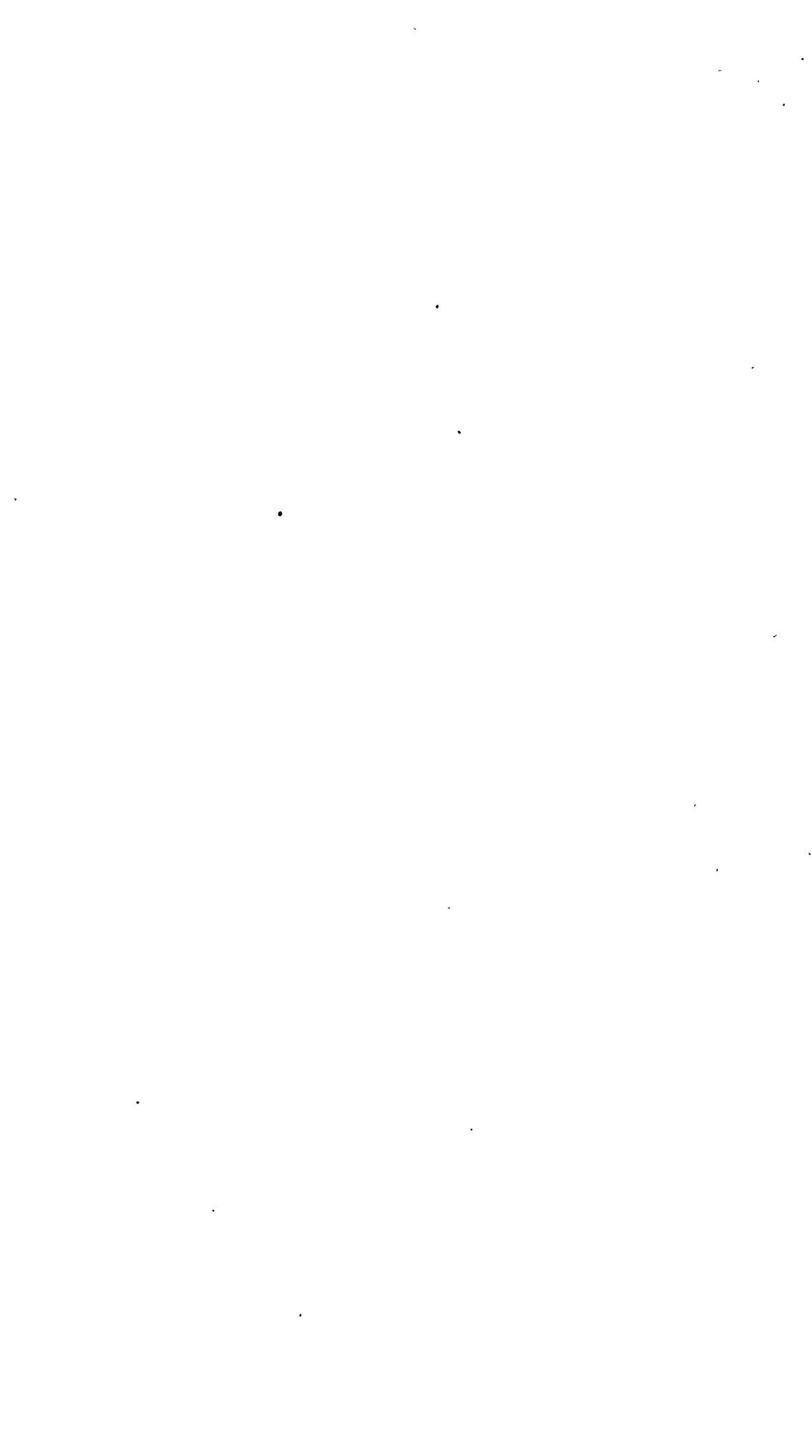


TABLE XIV.  
*(CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE  
FOR SELECTED CASTES.)*

Table XIV (Civil Condition

CASTES.	RELIGION.	SEX.	UNMARRIED.						
			0-4.	5-11.	12-14.	15-19.	20-39.	40 & over.	Total.
Ahir	Hindu	Male	39	51	29	23	26	11	177
		Female	21	35	2	2	1	...	61
Bairagi	Do.	Male	55	69	34	25	53	40	276
		Female	32	63	3	2	1	1	102
Balai	Do.	Male	2	2	1	...	...	...	5
		Female	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
Barhai	Do.	Male	260	401	140	135	175	29	1,140
		Female	260	296	24	7	4	...	591
Phangi	Do.	Male	125	204	50	62	46	9	496
		Female	145	172	20	3	1	...	341
Brahman	Do.	Male	1,681	2,748	974	1,044	2,013	941	9,401
		Female	1,542	2,026	160	21	20	7	3,776
Do.	Sikh	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chamar	Hindu	Male	2,527	2,913	1,114	928	712	91	9,285
		Female	2,476	3,645	164	47	39	10	5,379
Chhipa	Do.	Male	10	20	8	3	10	1	52
		Female	3	7	...	1	...	...	11
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
		Female	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Darzi	Hindu	Male	25	40	23	16	26	9	139
		Female	34	32	4	1	...	...	71
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhobi	Hindu	Male	235	305	101	59	35	18	753
		Female	239	234	17	10	4	1	505
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	1	1	...	1	1	...	4
		Female	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fakir	Hindu	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Female	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	54	57	19	9	13	4	156
		Female	39	38	4	4	...	...	85
Golapurab	Hindu	Male	298	574	178	178	368	137	1,733
		Female	343	393	33	5	2	4	780
Gujar	Do.	Male	1,161	1,004	756	870	1,190	241	6,115
		Female	970	1,140	106	31	24	3	2,274
Jat	Do.	Male	132	215	118	118	197	71	851
		Female	82	147	13	7	1	1	251
Do.	Sikh	Male	3	1	...	2	...	...	6
		Female	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Kachhi	Hindu	Male	1,607	2,302	592	505	421	77	5,504
		Female	1,578	1,687	117	22	15	8	3,427
Kalal	Do.	Male	18	24	7	11	8	1	69
		Female	12	16	3	...	...	...	31
Kayastha	Do.	Male	131	194	81	79	115	34	634
		Female	118	152	26	4	...	...	300
Do.	Sikh	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Arya	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khati	Hindu	Male	4	2	1	2	2	..	11
		Female	3	3	1	1	...	...	7
Khatik	Do.	Male	68	135	55	22	27	6	323
		Female	107	107	12	1	2	1	230

by age for selected castes.)

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Grand Total for sole caste		
0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total			
..	..	I	12	85	43	141	..	..	..	I	..	11	22	33	351	
..	4	13	16	70	20	123	..	..	..	I	..	10	60	71	255	
..	5	6	14	97	61	183	..	..	..	I	I	13	32	47	506*	
..	6	12	27	97	25	177	..	..	..	I	1	23	60	84	563*	
..	..	..	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
..	I	..	I	6	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	19	
..	6	46	III	582	326	1,071	..	I	I	4	11	74	146	228	2,439	
..	53	79	178	567	169	1,046	..	..	..	I	3	27	304	433	2,070	
..	16	20	56	261	179	532	..	..	2	1	1	27	59	91	1,119	
..	16	41	76	295	139	567	..	..	1	1	30	92	124	1,032		
..	93	214	635	3,322	2,303	6,567	..	..	4	18	35	523	1,464	2,029	17,997	
..	293	574	1,064	3,521	1,271	6,723	..	..	..	87	871	2,469	3,449	13,948		
..	..	..	I	I	I	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
..	..	..	I	I	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
..	383	634	I,313	5,914	3,337	11,581	..	I3	I8	62	550	1,012	1,655	22,521		
..	I,094	I,145	I,722	5,782	1,892	11,635	..	4	19	53	607	2,047	2,730	19,744		
..	..	I	I	I	I	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	95	
..	..	3	6	I4	I7	35	..	..	..	..	..	I	10	11	57	
..	..	..	..	4	2	..	I	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I3	I4	..	..	..	I	..	..	6	
..	..	5	5	8	70	63	I44	..	..	..	..	..	9	23	32	315
..	..	5	17	85	30	I42	..	..	..	..	..	3	39	42	255	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	
..	43	56	II5	486	319	I,019	..	..	..	I	3	33	86	123	I,895	
..	86	89	I44	515	187	I,021	..	..	..	..	3	38	181	222	I,748	
..	..	..	I	I	I	3	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	I	9	
..	..	..	2	I	I	4	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	I	7	
..	..	..	..	I	I	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
..	..	..	I	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	7	II3	16	87	46	I60	..	..	..	..	..	4	24	28	344†
..	..	7	24	92	20	I56	..	..	..	..	..	3	36	39	280†	
..	32	69	172	769	481	I,523	..	..	2	4	10	I27	314	447	3,703	
..	78	120	256	784	264	I,502	..	3	4	..	190	443	650	2,932		
..	80	139	404	2,322	I,675	4,620	..	I	9	26	308	635	979	I,721		
..	291	345	718	2,387	974	4,715	..	I	14	237	I,003	I,255	8,244			
..	..	2	3	40	321	218	584	..	2	2	61	104	169	I,604		
..	..	22	41	99	276	104	542	..	2	2	72	229	308	I,101		
..	..	..	..	I	5	3	6	..	..	..	1	I	I	I	14	
..	..	..	..	I	5	I	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
..	128	320	815	3,300	2,002	6,565	..	I	4	17	296	609	927	12,996		
..	392	633	I,095	3,191	I,186	6,497	..	2	9	23	324	I,105	I,463	I,387		
..	..	I	2	40	26	69	..	..	..	I	..	3	4	7	145	
..	..	2	9	41	12	64	..	..	..	..	..	7	23	31	126	
..	..	2	8	45	319	169	543	..	..	..	4	64	104	149	I,326	
..	..	18	27	83	252	116	496	..	..	..	..	..	165	233	I,029	
..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	
..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	17	21	40	175	100	353	..	..	..	I	I5	31	45	721	
..	..	20	37	43	201	57	368	..	..	..	..	17	61	78	676	

\*\* Figures for Bahaji have been included.

†† Figures for Sain have been included.

Table XIV (Civil Condition

CASTES.	Religion.	Sex.	UNMARRIED.							Total.
			0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over		
Koli	.. Hindu ..	Male Female	520 527	699 490	212 34	205 11	185 8	39 ....	1,862 1,076	
Kumhar	.. Do. ..	Male Female	224 256	322 259	93 18	86 5	88 ....	17 ....	830 538	
Lodha	.. Do. ..	Male Female	660 676	979 747	269 69	254 19	250 8	52 1	2,464 1,520	
Lohar	.. Do. ..	Male Female	8 7	16 19	9 4	3 ....	.... ....	1 ....	37 30	
Do.	.. Mohomedan ..	Male Female	.... ....	.... 1	.... ....	1 ....	.... ....	.... ....	1 1	
Mahajan	.. Hindu ..	Male Female	605 605	974 759	319 60	291 6	514 1	259 5	2,962 1,434	
Do.	.. Jains ..	Male Female	129 92	168 138	52 6	47 2	124 ....	49 ....	569 238	
Mali	.. Hindu ..	Male Female	10 10	14 9	5 ....	6 ....	3 ....	.... ....	38 19	
Mina	.. Do. ..	Male Female	653 551	994 680	390 81	299 19	473 12	107 3	2,916 1,346	
Mochi	.. Do. ..	Male Female	4 2	5 6	2 ....	1 ....	2 ....	1 ....	15 8	
Nai	.. Hindu ..	Male Female	257 279	474 333	148 35	174 9	211 6	35 ....	1,299 662	
Do.	.. Mohomedan ..	Male Female	2 1	4 2	.... 2	1 ....	1 ....	.... ....	8 5	
Nayak	.. Hindu ..	Male Female	2 2	.... ....	1 1	1 ....	.... ....	.... ....	4 3	
Nilgar	.. Mohomedan ..	Male Female	6 9	13 11	3 2	6 ....	.... ....	.... ....	28 22	
Rajputs ( <i>Real</i> )	Hindu ..	Male Female	1,205 1,133	2,066 1,368	790 147	824 26	1,198 20	549 5	6,632 2,699	
Do. of Rajakhera	Do. ..	Male Female	274 220	467 339	146 17	141 3	262 1	102 1	1,392 581	
Rajputs	.. Mohomedan ..	Male Female	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	
Rangrez	.. Do. ..	Male Female	11 8	9 10	3 ....	5 ....	3 ....	2 ....	33 18	
Rawat	.. Hindu ..	Male Female	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	
Rebari	.. Do. ..	Male Female	5 1	8 2	3 2	2 ....	4 ....	1 ....	23 5	
Sikligar	.. Do. ..	Male Female	3 1	1 4	.... 1	2 ....	2 ....	2 ....	10 6	
Sunar	.. Do. ..	Male Female	71 76	91 85	26 6	29 1	44 ....	19 ....	280 168	
Teli	.. Do. ..	Male Female	101 67	119 101	33 6	31 2	14 ....	5 1	203 177	
Do.	.. Mohomedan ..	Male Female	66 70	122 79	38 3	41 2	34 1	9 ....	310 155	
Kawji	.. Do. ..	Male Female	.... 4	7 4	.... 1	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	9 9	
Mewati	.. Do. ..	Male Female	1 3	5 8	2 ....	2 1	.... ....	.... ....	10 10	
Meghal	.. Do. ..	Male Female	19 15	18 21	7 4	4 ....	6 ....	.... 2	54 42	

## by age for selected castes.)

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Grand Total for sole cases
0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	
...	49	84	214	1,089	797	2,233	...	1	4	12	107	226	350	4,443
...	151	179	324	1,155	445	2,254	...	1	4	18	92	482	597	3,927
...	31	48	105	490	316	990	...	1	3	5	54	117	180	2,000
...	67	102	153	508	183	1,013	...	2	2	8	37	179	226	1,777
...	58	125	286	1,440	915	2,824	...	2	3	17	157	354	533	5,821
...	147	242	435	1,494	487	2,814	...	3	4	4	159	583	753	5,078
...	I	8	20	21	50	50	...	...	...	3	1	8	12	99
...	5	11	24	9	49	49	...	...	...	5	14	19	98	98
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	28	93	303	1,221	827	2,472	...	1	5	9	161	491	661	6,095
...	97	205	425	1,318	454	2,499	...	1	5	11	263	682	962	4,895
...	4	32	48	234	149	467	...	1	...	3	39	98	140	1,176
...	25	47	68	246	79	465	...	1	...	3	34	117	155	858
...	...	2	15	13	30	30	...	...	...	2	3	5	7	73
...	...	4	23	5	34	34	...	...	...	4	8	12	65	65
...	52	119	264	1,497	859	2,791	...	5	15	181	338	539	6,246	5,129
...	145	223	441	1,563	497	2,869	...	3	13	171	727	914	...	36
...	I	10	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	7	31
...	3	10	3	16	3	10	...	...	...	2	5	7	2	2566
...	5	19	91	550	367	1,032	...	3	1	5	72	158	235	2,101
...	33	91	162	578	200	1,064	...	1	6	77	288	375	...	17
...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
...	2	4	2	19	13	38	...	1	1	1	1	5	6	65
...	43	132	395	2,341	1,927	4,838	...	1	8	17	199	735	960	12,430†
...	143	330	711	2,536	956	4,677	...	19	11	28	481	1,432	1,971	9,346†
...	13	37	101	500	411	1,062	...	2	3	2	107	195	309	2,763†
...	48	84	148	523	233	1,036	...	1	2	4	64	236	297	1,914†
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	3	20	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	73
...	1	3	8	18	6	36	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	3	8	6	10	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	35
...	2	1	1	3	5	9	...	1	...	2	7	11	24	29
...	...	1	3	3	3	7	...	1	...	3	3	7	11	23
...	2	15	23	25	96	261	...	1	2	17	46	64	106	605
...	5	21	42	145	46	259	...	1	1	36	67	106	153	533
...	3	10	40	158	109	320	...	...	...	27	30	58	82	680
...	18	24	44	168	62	316	...	...	4	20	58	82	575	575
...	13	15	35	183	106	350	...	3	2	8	39	52	80	712
...	19	30	53	174	64	340	...	1	1	11	68	80	18	575
...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	17
...	...	2	4	7	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	27
...	...	1	2	6	9	16	...	...	...	1	2	5	8	25
...	...	1	3	7	5	14	...	...	...	1	2	7	10	117
...	1	1	3	3	3	31	...	...	...	3	3	7	10	83

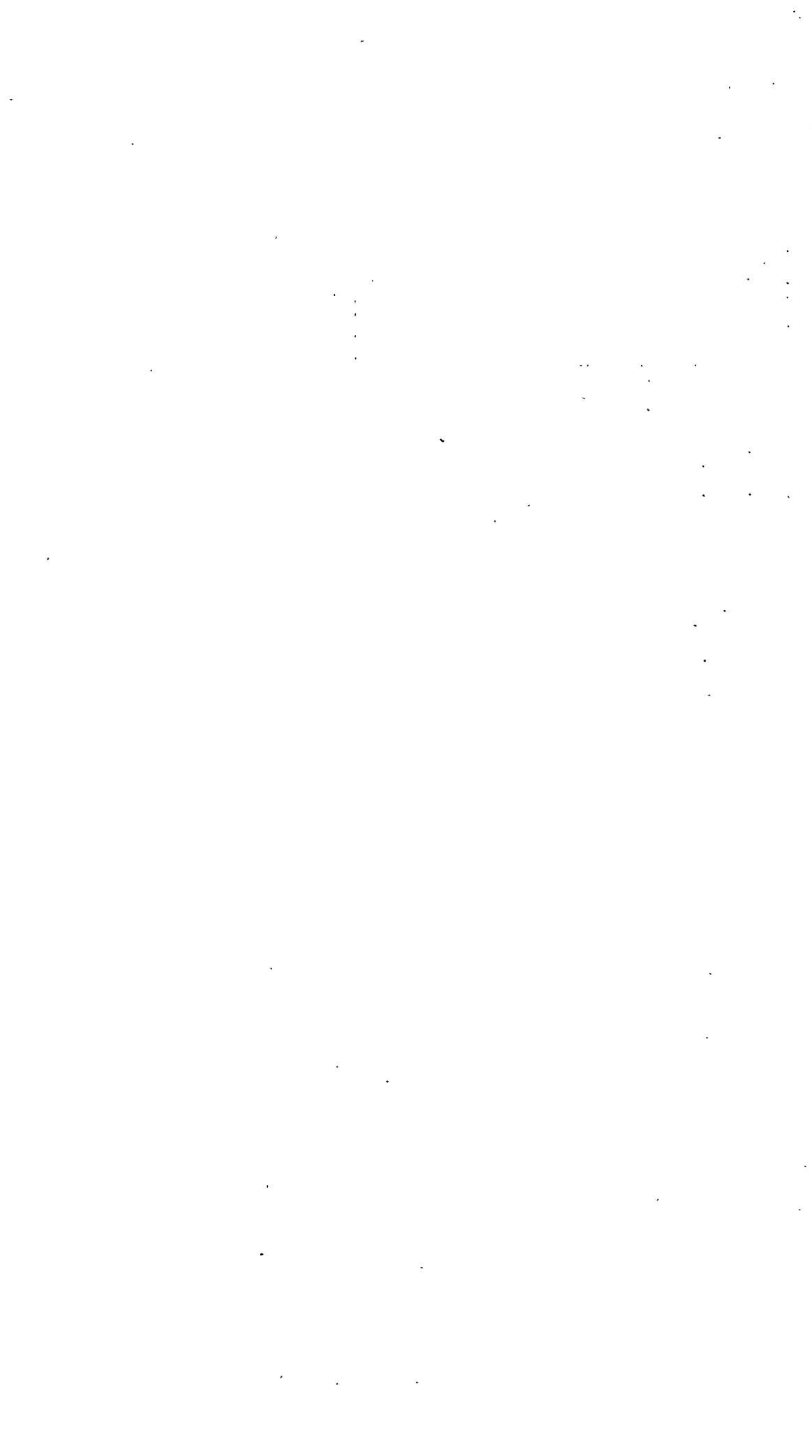
\* Figures for Thakurs have been included.

Table XIV (Civil Condition

CASTES.	Religion.	Sex.	UNMARRIED.							Total.
			0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over		
Fathan	Mohomedan	Male Female	278 285	467 408	153 46	177 24	157 18	30 15	1,262 796	
Syad	Do.	Male Female	49 64	87 80	38 19	47 7	512 6	10 3	283 179	
Shekh	Do.	Male Female	486 427	759 587	242 86	243 47	245 74	50 47	2,025 1,268	
Parsi	Others	Male Female	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2
Christians native	Do.	Male Female	1 1	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 1
Ganese	Do.	Male Female	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Christians others	Do.	Male Female	1 1	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	5 4
Total ...	...	...	27,522	37,811	8,608	7,372	9,680	3,174	94,073	

by age for selected castes.)

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Grand Total for sole caste.
0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	
..	6	20	66	608	559	1,259	..	1	..	6	50	137	194	2,715
..	41	62	191	698	287	1,279	..	1	..	5	90	425	522	2,597
..	..	3	7	115	87	212	..	..	..	..	6	36	42	537
..	4	6	36	143	51	240	..	..	..	1	23	58	82	501
..	14	62	158	969	680	1,884	..	1	..	8	78	191	278	4,187
..	89	135	281	1,016	433	1,954	..	4	4	7	94	498	607	3,829
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	2	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	4,568	7,353	15,098	60,468	30,726	1,18,211	..	76	175	591	7,602	22,183	30,687	24,2971



## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

## GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those  
Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.		Subsidiary Occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
8	4	...	...	2	4	18	10	8	139	77	62
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	215	136	79
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	8	5	3
44	45	9	2	17	22	139	70	69	2,097	1,246	851
5	1	1	...	1	7	15	7	8	140	98	42
262	206	5	...	50	131	654	317	337	24,116	13,820	10,296
3,280	2,817	15	2	1,117	1,324	8,555	4,412	4,143	37,737	20,145	17,592
2	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	62	45	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
2	I	...	...	...	I	4	2	2	70	51	19
...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	63	56	7
23	17	3	1	10	8	62	36	26	1,153	745	408
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	I7	3	2	10	8	63	36	27	1,155	746	409
71	34	...	...	11	23	139	82	57	6,512	3,652	2,860
277	96	1	...	48	77	499	326	173	19,275	11,212	8,063
47	18	...	...	10	17	92	57	35	1,724	1,029	695
542	475	1	2	195	230	1,445	738	707	20,628	11,055	9,573
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	34	22	12
9	1	...	...	4	12	26	13	13	478	292	186
23	22	1	...	10	19	75	34	41	592	309	283
263	246	19	19	78	111	736	360	376	2,658	1,528	1,130
40	30	8	5	22	34	139	70	69	1,118	678	440
154	157	...	...	57	73	441	211	230	10,372	5,549	4,823
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	28	21	7
71	36	1	...	14	30	152	86	66	2,338	1,553	785
...	4	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	769	486	283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
71	40	I	...	I4	3I	I57	86	71	3,109	2,041	I,058



## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)											
TOTAL.			principal occupation,		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.					
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
323	229	94	3,363	551	2	...	1,323	1,292	6,531	4,688	1,843			
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	7	3	4			
6	4	2	182	19	387	6	129	221	944	698	246			
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1			
6,156	3,303	2,853	4,800	241	32	1	278	5,355	12,507	6,910	5,597			
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...			
...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	2	12	9	3			
...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	6	3	3			
...	...	...	14	2	39	...	1	7	63	54	9			
3	3	1	158	11	90	1	99	226	585	347	238			
2	1	1	68	13	163	9	40	70	363	271	92			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	I	I	226	24	253	10	139	296	948	618	330			
...	...	...	35	1	...	...	14	8	58	49	9			
16	10	6	65	5	18	...	25	71	184	108	76			
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	3	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44	43	1	1,104	150	171	4	819	1,258	3,506	2,094	1,412			
224	117	107	421	53	68	4	234	430	1,210	723	487			
1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	3	1			
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	6	10	4	6			
3	1	2	308	81	8	2	206	220	825	522	303			
...	...	...	43	4	56	6	21	43	173	120	53			
8	7	1	100	15	...	...	59	114	288	159	129			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...			
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	7	...	10	...	5	14	36	22	14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	10	...	10	...	5	14	39	25	14			

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.									
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Mena (45)	Hindu	737	2,765	...	...	39	50	3,641	628	2,815	
Mochi (46)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nai (47)	"	70	99	39	12	1	6	227	110	117	
Naik (48)	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Rajput (55)	"	1,016	136	2	...	1	15	1,170	1,019	151	
Ravat (59)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rebari (60)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saiqalgar (63)	"	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Sunar (65)	"	3	5	1	...	...	...	9	4	5	
Teli (68)	"	31	33	11	2	1	1	79	43	36	
"	Musalman										
"	Sunni	26	18	9	6	2	...	61	37	24	
"	Musalman										
"	Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total Teli ...</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60</b>	
Banjara (72)	Hindu	7	12	...	...	...	...	19	7	12	
Bhat (77)	"	6	11	...	...	...	1	18	6	12	
Dhanak (87)	"	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Dom (92)	"	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	
" (60)	Musalman										
"	Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	Musalman										
"	Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total Dom ...</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>I</b>	
Gadarya (93)	Hindu	335	700	24	70	4	13	1,086	363	723	
Gosain (97)	"	111	183	3	7	2	9	315	116	199	
Jaga (99)	"	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Jogi (103)	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Kahar (105)	"	61	188	...	1	2	4	256	63	193	
Kandera (107)	"	5	21	7	9	...	1	43	12	31	
Kirar (113)	"	31	12	...	...	...	...	43	31	12	
Kurmi (116)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manihar (121)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" (74)	Musalman										
"	Sunni	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
"	Musalman										
"	Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total Manihar ...</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	

(Additional) Rural. (*Contd.*)

## GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those  
Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
226	227	...	...	56	47	556	282	274	11,051	6,025	5,026
1	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	...	10	6	4
6	15	1	...	2	5	29	9	20	1,206	821	385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...
256	63	...	...	63	119	501	319	182	20,334	11,551	8,783
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	9	4
1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	12	4	8
2	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	79	63	16
23	8	...	...	13	21	65	36	29	731	427	304
23	6	...	...	2	7	38	25	13	462	333	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	14	...	...	15	28	103	61	42	1,193	760	433
2	...	...	...	2	3	7	4	3	84	60	24
11	2	...	...	2	9	24	13	11	242	137	105
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	1	3
...	...	...	...	3	6	12	6	6	12	5	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	6	12	6	6	18	11	7
77	59	1	...	36	46	219	114	105	4,855	2,614	2,241
4	3	...	...	1	3	11	5	6	1,760	961	799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	6
57	34	...	...	10	22	123	67	56	1,207	653	554
11	7	1	...	2	5	26	14	12	242	146	96
6	1	...	...	3	7	17	9	8	356	206	150
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
4	2	...	...	3	...	9	7	2	47	30	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	3	...	9	7	2	50	33	17

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT)					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mirasi (123) ...	Hindu	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (75)	Musalman Sunni	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Mirasi</b> ...	...	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moghia (124) ...	Hindu	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nat (126) ...	"	232	123	109	...	...	7	...	...	...
" (78)	Musalman Sunni	62	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Musalman Shya									
<b>Total Nat</b> ...	...	<b>294</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>135</b>	...	...	<b>7</b>	...	...	...
Odh (128) ...	Hindu	90	60	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrupia (149) ...	"	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari (151) ...	"	199	102	97	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bediya (155) ...	"	367	142	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadbhunja (161) ...	"	485	247	238	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhakia (169) ...	"	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chobdar (172) ...	"	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasondia (200) ...	"	29	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joshi (202) ...	"	452	239	213	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kachara (204) ...	"	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalawant (206) ...	"	64	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanjar (212) ...	"	121	61	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuchband (223) ...	"	156	87	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah (230) ...	"	1,551	824	727	4	...	...	...	...	...
Mirdha (234) ...	"	139	67	72	2	1	...	...	7	6
Patwa (245) ...	"	85	45	40	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tumboli (268) ...	"	113	62	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakir (11) ...	Musalman Sunni	442	239	203	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Musalman Shya	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Fakir</b> ...	...	<b>451</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>208</b>	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mewati (25) ...	Musalman Sunni	47	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moghal (28) ...	Musalman Shya	87	57	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Moghal</b> ...	...	<b>87</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>30</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)									
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	I	...	I	...	I	2	5	3	2	
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	6	1	5	
7	7	...	...	3	13	1	...	...	14	13	1	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	
7	7	...	2	...	I3	I	...	I	I7	I5	2	
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
1	...	1	...	...	16	1	2	3	22	18	4	
...	...	51	6	...	13	12	19	32	133	83	50	
1	1	...	30	4	28	...	31	35	128	89	39	
...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	14	8	6	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	16	...	6	1	14	23	60	36	24	
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	10	9	1	
...	...	35	9	...	1	...	18	23	85	53	32	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	
17	11	6	332	49	12	...	268	357	1,011	611	400	
4	3	1	12	...	3	...	8	16	39	23	16	
...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	10	8	2	
...	...	...	8	1	15	1	5	13	43	28	15	
1	...	1	40	7	18	...	25	38	128	83	45	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
I	...	I	40	9	I8	...	25	38	I30	83	47	
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	
...	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	2	12	10	2	
...	...	...	2	...	7	...	I	2	I2	10	2	

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.									
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Mirasi (123)	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" (75)	Musalman Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Mirasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moghia (124)	Hindu	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Nat (126)	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	17	1	16	
" (78)	Musalman Sunni	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
"	Musalman Shya	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Nat	...	...	I	I	16	...	...	18	I	I7	
Odh (128)	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bahrupia (149)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bari (151)	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	5	5	
Bediya (155)	...	...	5	11	4	1	...	21	9	12	
Bhadbhunja (161)	...	...	4	11	1	2	...	18	5	13	
Bidhakia (169)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chobdar (172)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jasondia (200)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Joshi (202)	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	
Kachara (204)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalawayant (206)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kanjar (212)	...	...	8	28	...	...	...	36	8	28	
Kuchband (223)	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	12	5	7	
Mallah (230)	...	...	106	188	...	...	1	306	107	199	
Mirdha (234)	...	...	6	8	3	...	1	22	10	12	
Patwa (245)	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Tamboli (268)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Fakir (11)	Musalman Sunni	...	14	12	3	1	1	34	18	16	
"	Musalman Shya	...	2	1	...	...	1	5	3	2	
Total Fakir	...	I6	I3	3	I	2	4	39	21	I8	
Mewati (25)	Musalman Sunni	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Moghal (28)	Musalman Shya	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	
Total Moghal	...	I	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	

## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

## GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those  
Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	14	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	36	16	20
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	23	5
13	2	...	...	...	...	1	16	13	3	170	105
3	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	152	98	54
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	8	7
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	67	38	29
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	67	38	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	61	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	8
26	9	1	...	5	8	49	32	17	1383	761	622
5	4	...	...	3	2	14	8	6	79	44	35
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14	9	5
6	3	1	...	2	2	14	9	5	63	39	24
10	2	...	...	6	11	29	16	13	192	117	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4
10	2	...	...	6	II	29	16	I3	199	120	79
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16	14	2
I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	I6	I4	2

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT)					
		Persons.	Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mu										
Nilgar (31)	... Musalman									
Tc Pathan (32)	... Shva	133	68	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mo Nat	... Musalman	1,321	755	566	6	...	10	...	3	3
"	... Sunni									
"	... Musalman									
"	... Shya	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Pathan</b>		<b>1,323</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Rangrez (36)	... Musalman									
Tc Saiyad (40)	... Sunni	108	61	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Od Bal	... Musalman									
Bai	... Sunni									
Bec	... Musalman									
Bha Bid	... Shya	55	38	17	...	...	2	...	...	...
<b>Total Saiyad</b>		<b>165</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Che Jas	... Musalman									
Jos	... Sunni									
Kac	... Musalman									
Kal	... Shya	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kai										
Ku Ma										
<b>Total Shekh...</b>		<b>3,703</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Mu Pat	... Musalman	350	176	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunjra (72)	..."	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tai	... Unspecified (83)	35	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fak	Bhand (92)	..	16	5	11	...	...	3	...	...
	Tawaif (146)	..	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
Babaji	Hindu	353	192	161	6	...	1	...	3	1
Gola	..."	23	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tc	Rajput of Raja-khera	3,469	2,055	1,414	267	10	...	...	214	325
Me	Hurakya	... Musalman								
	Sunni	71	30	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mc	Chorhera (161)	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mc	Malik (130)	..."	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tc	<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,25,432</b>	<b>1,24,109</b>	<b>1,01,323</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>7,479</b>

## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)									
TOTAL.			principal occupation,		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	4	15	11	4	
22	19	3	66	3	58	1	28	70	226	152	74	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
22	19	3	67	3	58	1	28	70	227	153	74	
...	...	...	11	1	10	1	4	4	31	25	6	
...	...	...	7	...	4	...	3	6	20	14	6	
2	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	4	10	6	4	
2	2	...	10	...	7	...	3	10	30	20	10	
18	14	4	257	30	212	17	143	290	949	612	337	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
18	14	4	257	30	212	17	143	291	950	612	338	
...	...	...	15	...	11	...	10	35	71	36	35	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	5	11	6	5	
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
11	10	1	33	6	10	...	18	29	96	61	35	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	7	2	5	
816	481	335	939	31	1	...	524	901	...	1,464	932	
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	8	15	6	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	
17,574	9,719	7,855	46,718	6,124	4,210	194	22,003	37,685	1,16,934	72,931	44,003	

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.									
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Nilgar (31)	... Musalman										
	Shya	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	
Pathan (32)	... Musalman										
	Sunni	17	10	1	2	..	..	30	18	12	
"	... Musalman										
"	Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Pathan	...	17	10	1	2	..	..	30	18	12	
Rangrez (36)	... Musalman										
	Sunni	1	6	...	...	1	...	8	2	6	
Saiyad (40)	... Musalman										
	Sunni	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
"	... Musalman										
"	Shya	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Total Saiyad	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Shekh (41)	... Musalman										
	Sunni	47	82	9	5	3	6	152	59	93	
"	... Musalman										
"	Shya	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Total Shekh...	...	48	82	9	5	3	6	153	60	93	
Bhishti (51)	... Musalman	4	6	2	...	...	4	16	6	10	
Kunjra (72)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unspecified (83)	..."	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	...	6	
Bhand (92)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tawaif (146)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babaji	Hindu	10	16	1	..	2	..	29	13	16	
Gola	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Rajput of Raja-	"	76	112	..	..	4	5	197	80	117	
Khhera	... Musalman										
Hurakya	Sunni	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Churhera (101)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malik (130)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	11,330	20,460	285	268	223	507	33,073	1,1838	21,235	

## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

## GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.		Persons.		Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	21	17	4
19	1	...	...	4	4	28	23	5	306	212	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
19	I	...	...	4	4	28	23	5	307	213	94
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	41	29	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22	15	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4
I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	35	24	II
57	19	2	...	15	29	122	74	48	1,241	759	482
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
57	19	2	...	15	29	I22	74	48	I,243	760	483
6	5	...	...	2	...	14	9	5	101	51	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	11
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	140	85	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5
8	5	...	...	3	6	22	11	11	3,431	2,036	1,395
1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	1	19	9	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
6,003	4,711	74	32	I,888	2,491	I5,199	7,965	7,234	I,82,780	I,02,453	80,328

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT)					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Urban.									
Ahir (3)	Hindu	378	222	156	6	...	1	...	3	8
Bairagi (6)	"	57	37	20	3	...	...	...	1	5
Barhai (10)	"	474	256	218	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhangi (11)	"	503	247	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman (16)	"	3,713	2,087	1,626	114	9	16	...	66	140
Chamar (18)	"	2,730	1,420	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhipa (19)	"	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darzi (20)	"	115	60	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhobi (22)	"	375	192	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golapurab (25)	"	17	10	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Gujar (26)	"	163	116	47	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jat (27)	"	477	297	180	13	2	6	...	31	17
"	Sikh	22	12	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total Jat	"	499	309	190	13	2	7	...	31	17
Kachhi (29)	Hindu	3,399	1,777	1,622	7	...	...	...	3	5
Kalal (30)	"	215	116	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha (31)	"	1,055	589	466	4	2	3	...	5	7
"	Sikh	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kayastha	"	1,057	590	467	4	2	3	...	5	7
Khatik (34)	Hindu	190	106	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koli (35)	"	2,479	1,280	1,199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumhar (36)	"	568	293	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lodha (38)	"	349	177	172	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lohar (39)	"	84	43	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahajan (40)	"	2,907	1,583	1,324	4	1	2	...	7	10
"	Jain	488	280	208	1	...	6	...	1	2
"	Digambari Jain	12	7	5	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total Mahajan	"	3,407	1,870	1,537	5	1	12	...	8	12
Mali (41)	Hindu	138	73	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mema (45)	"	84	46	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nai (47)	"	611	381	230	...	...	...	...	...	...

## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)									
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
18	10	8	17	2	2	..	14	26	61	33	28	
9	4	5	5	..	..	..	4	12	21	9	12	
1	..	1	30	1	24	..	18	44	117	72	45	
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	3	
345	196	149	314	12	39	..	151	327	843	504	339	
..	..	..	169	16	47	1	97	153	483	313	170	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	
..	..	..	5	..	10	..	3	11	29	18	11	
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	25	1	7	..	..	..	45	37	..	
69	50	19	12	1	4	..	5	7	30	21	9	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
70	51	19	12	1	4	..	5	8	30	21	9	
15	10	5	716	109	21	..	359	485	1,690	1,096	594	
..	..	..	32	2	1	..	16	14	65	49	16	
21	12	9	6	..	5	..	..	..	17	11	6	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	
21	12	9	6	..	6	..	..	6	18	12	6	
..	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	19	19	..	
..	..	..	61	3	47	..	27	48	186	135	51	
..	..	..	6	..	30	..	5	11	52	41	11	
2	2	..	60	22	7	..	28	60	177	95	82	
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	5	5	..	
24	13	11	2	1	4	..	..	9	16	6	10	
10	8	2	30	2	6	..	22	32	92	58	34	
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38	25	13	32	3	10	..	22	41	108	64	44	
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	
..	..	..	10	2	1	..	2	5	20	13	7	
..	..	..	8	..	43	..	8	16	75	59	16	

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.									
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
	Urban.										
Ahir (3)	Hindu	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	
Bairagi (6)	"	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	
Barhai (10)	"	6	2	1	...	...	...	9	7	2	
Bhangi (11)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahman (16)	"	64	10	1	...	2	...	77	67	10	
Chamar (18)	"	61	124	1	1	...	1	188	62	126	
Chhipa (19)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Darzi (20)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhobi (22)	"	2	...	5	7	...	...	14	7	7	
Golapurab (25)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujar (26)	"	1	10	...	...	...	...	11	1	10	
Jat (27)	"	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
"	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Jat	"	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	I	...	
Kachhi (29)	Hindu	258	528	...	1	1	4	792	259	533	
Kalal (30)	"	18	39	...	...	...	...	57	18	39	
Kayastha (31)	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
"	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Kayastha	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Khatik (34)	Hindu	...	...	8	13	...	...	21	8	13	
Koli (35)	"	20	40	17	27	...	...	104	37	67	
Kunihar (36)	"	...	16	9	15	...	...	40	9	31	
Lodha (38)	"	9	22	...	...	...	...	31	9	22	
Lohar (39)	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Mahajan (40)	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
"	Jain	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	
"	Digambari	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	Sitambari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Mahajan	"	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	
Mali (41)	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mena (45)	"	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
Nai (47)	"	1	5	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	

## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

## GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those  
Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	83	46	37
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	17	17
16	1	...	...	7	12	36	23	13	128	80	48
156	92	10	4	110	162	534	276	258	5	2	3
1,301	790	511									
1,205	651	554									
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	25	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
8	...	...	...	2	2	12	10	2	69	49	20
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	102	73	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
I	...	...	...	...	I	2	I	I	103	74	29
127	103	2	7	44	49	332	173	159	2,829	1,538	1,291
2	2	1	...	1	1	7	4	3	129	71	58
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	41	25	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	42	26	16
4	...	...	...	2	5	11	6	5	51	33	18
34	23	1	4	10	18	90	45	45	380	217	163
1	2	1	...	...	3	7	2	5	99	52	47
4	5	...	...	2	3	14	6	8	224	112	112
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	8	7	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	43	22	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	73	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	156	99	57
...	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	3	...
...	4	...	...	...	2	9	4	4	40	68	22
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	85	60	25

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT)					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajput ( <i>rreal</i> ) (55)	Hindu	643	401	242	8	2	...	...	9	8
Sunar (65) ....	"	463	241	222	...	...	...	1	...	...
"	Sikh	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sunar	...	468	244	224	...	...	1	...	...	...
Teli (68) ....	Hindu	163	80	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (45)	Musalman	160	90	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Telis	...	323	170	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhat (77) ....	Hindu	131	71	60	1	...	...	...	1	3
Dhanak (87) ....	"	193	93	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadarya (93) ....	"	903	487	416	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosain (97) ....	"	53	32	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahar (105) ....	"	639	347	292	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sikh	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kahar	...	644	351	293	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandera (107) ...	Hindu	120	65	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirar (113) ...	"	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bediya (155) ...	"	88	26	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chobdar (172) ...	"	87	46	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanjar (212) ...	"	33	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratha (231) ...	"	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirdha (234) ...	"	76	43	33	1	...	...	...	1	...
Patwa (245) ...	"	74	39	35	4	1	...	...	1	...
Tamboli (268) ...	"	129	68	61	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhargava ...	"	58	29	29	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rajputs of Raja-khera ...	"	1,208	708	500	4	1	...	...	...	2
Fakir (11) ...	Musalman	150	89	61	3	...	...	...	2	4
Moghal (28) ...	Musalman	99	54	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sunni	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Moghal	...	103	60	53	...	...	...	...	...	...

## (Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)											
TOTAL.			principal occupation,		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.					
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
27	17	10	104	5	5	...	43	113	270	152	118			
1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	...			
I	I	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	...			
...	...	...	12	4	3	...	14	29	62	29	33			
...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	13	13	...			
...	...	...	I3	4	I5	...	I4	29	75	42	33			
5	2	3	24	1	...	...	7	20	52	31	21			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	74	8	5	...	67	96	250	146	104			
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	15	32	17	15			
...	...	...	15	...	16	1	6	13	51	37	14			
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...			
...	...	...	I5	...	I7	I	6	I3	52	38	I4			
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...			
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...			
...	...	...	8	2	...	1	6	13	30	14	16			
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...			
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2			
2	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	7	16	9	7			
6	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	5	3	2			
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	6	3	12	7	5			
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	4	3	368	12	...	...	215	464	1,059	583	476			
9	5	4	5	...	...	...	9	8	22	14	8			
...	...	...	6	...	2	...	1	5	14	9	5			
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	2			
...	...	...	7	...	2	...	3	7	I9	I2	7			

Table XV

(Additional) Rural. (*Contd.*)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)									
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
296	116	180	91	3	37	...	55	153	339	183	156	
24	13	11	2	2	3	...	...	...	7	5	2	
67	27	40	13	...	3	...	6	11	33	22	11	
91	40	51	15	2	6	...	6	11	40	27	13	
84	43	41	21	2	25	...	9	34	91	55	36	
25	13	12	...	6	...	...	...	16	22	...	22	
119	56	53	21	8	25	...	9	50	113	55	58	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	6	...	
9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,092	573	519	2,280	223	459	4	1,227	2,282	6,475	3,966	2,502	

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.									
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Pathan (32)	... Musalman										
"	Sunni	17	...	1	...	...	...	18	18	...	
	Musalman										
	Shya										
Saiyad (40)	... Musalman										
"	Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Musalman										
	Shya										
Total Saiyad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shekh (41)	... Musalman										
"	Sunni	4	4	5	2	...	...	15	9	6	
	Musalman										
	Shya	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Total Shekh	...	4	8	5	2	...	...	19	9	10	
Bhishti (51)	... Musalman										
	Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dom (60)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kunjra (72)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhand (92)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalamat (120)	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Randi	..."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khatri	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chhatri	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	569	845	50	66	6	5	1,541	625	916	

(Additional) Rural. (*Contd.*)

## GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those  
Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2	...	...	...	1	3	6	3	3	308	176	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
3	1	...	...	1	3	8	4	4	70	33	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	2
3	I	...	...	I	3	8	4	4	85	46	39
5	...	...	...	1	4	10	6	4	69	41	28
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1
6	6	...	...	1	2	15	7	8	275	161	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	17	15
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	74	41	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
I	I	...	...	...	...	2	I	I	75	42	33
5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	7	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	19	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
19	...	...	...	6	8	33	25	8	1,174	684	490
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	19	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	7

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT)					
		Persons.	Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pathan (32)	... Musalman	3,970	1,946	2,026	56	19	6	...	54	161
"	Sunni									
Saiyad (40)	... Musalman	282	150	132	7	...	1	...	5	11
"	Shya	591	285	306	9	1	8	5	10	34
Total Saiyad	...	873	435	438	16	1	9	5	15	45
Shekh (41)	... Musalman	4,187	2,136	2,051	29	1	1	1	13	39
"	Sunni	116	44	72	3	...	...	...	10	12
Total Shekh	...	4,305	2,180	2,123	32	1	1	1	23	51
Bhishti (51)	... Musalman	240	129	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dom (60)	... Sunni	6	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1
Kunjra (72)	..."	29	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhand (92)	..."	38	23	15	4	...	...	...	2	3
Kalamat (120)	..."	40	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randhi	..."	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khatri	Sikh.	25	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chabtri	Hindu	9	7	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	...	36,689	19,540	17,149	288	39	60	6	225	474

## (Additional) Rural. (Concluded.)

## GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those  
Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.			Persons.			Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
32	...	...	...	...	3	26	61	35	26	714	352	362	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	101	49	52	
...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	I	I32	67	65	
7	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	8	3	201	115	86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	13	38	
7	...	...	...	...	I	3	II	8	3	252	128	124	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
442	243	16	16	192	309	1,218	650	568	10,325	5,814	4,512		



## TABLE XVA.

*OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.*



TABLE XVA.  
*OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.*

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and depend- ents.	TOTAL.					
						Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agri- culturists.		Others.			
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
				A.—Production of raw material							
				I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth ...							
				i. Pasture and agriculture. ...							
				a. Ordinary cultivation ...							
1			1	Agricultural land rent receivers...	18,497	...	6,399	6,399	414	3,731	7,953
2			2	Ordinary cultiva- tors ...	1,18,545	...	...	49,001	6,347	23,230	39,967
			2 (a)	Helpers in culti- vation ...	33,945	...	...	11,899	21,305	229	512
			3	Agents, Mana- gers of landed Estates (not planters) clerks rent collectors etc. ...	262	2	...	132	...	44	84
			4	Farm servants & field labourers.	16,279	...	...	6,445	4,954	2,080	2,800
			6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, areca-nut etc. growers...	238	17	1	121	7	29	63
			7	Forest officers, rangers guards etc. ...	184	2	...	65	...	37	80
			8	Wood cutters, fire-wood, lac, Catechu rub- ber etc. col- lectors & char- coal burners...	303	11	5	99	99	48	41
			9	Cattle & buffalo breeders and keepers ...	24	1	..	4	8	1	10
			10	Sheep goat and pig breeders...	28	2	...	11	1	6	8
			11	Breeders of other animals (horses mules, camels asses etc. ...)	12	...	...	5	...	2	5

A.—Production of raw material.

1.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.

1.—Pasture and agriculture.

means of livelihood.

Total workers and dependents.	GIRD.						RAJAKHERA.						
	Actual workers.			Dependents.			Actual workers.			Dependents.			
	Males.	Partially agriculturists.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Partially agriculturists.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
3,582	...	...	1,363	75	743	1,401	3,566	...	...	1,105	47	861	1,553
26,544	...	...	11,577	1,436	5,086	8,445	20,722	...	...	6,940	479	4,623	8,680
7,168	...	...	1,938	5,124	13	93	2,895	...	...	1,695	1,145	24	31
228	1	...	111	...	39	77	22	...	...	12	...	5	5
3,325	...	...	1,271	1,073	428	553	1,861	...	...	704	253	318	586
213	12	...	114	7	25	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	...	...	47	...	27	54	7	1	...	3	...	2	1
87	8	5	21	38	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	4	...	1	...
5	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XV A occupation or

## means of livelihood.

-SERI.		BARL.						SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.							
Dependents.	Males. Females.	Total workers and dependents.			Actual workers.			Dependents.	Total workers and dependents.			Actual workers.			Dependents.
		Males.	Females.	Partially agri-culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.		Males.	Females.	Partially agri-culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	
874	1,970	2,695	...	...	878	75	511	1,231	578	...	...	204	10	129	23
3,490	6,459	21,849	...	...	9,246	1,155	4,436	7,012	7,698	...	...	3,554	882	1,464	1,798
12	72	9,887	...	...	3,715	6,047	60	65	2,111	...	...	433	1,578	44	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	2
450	556	2,912	...	...	1,184	993	362	373	1,119	...	...	416	432	129	142
...	1	12	...	...	7	...	4	1	12	5	1	...	...	...	6
...	...	27	...	...	10	...	5	12	13	1	...	...	...	3	9
2	4	64	1	...	29	19	10	5	20	2	...	8	...	10	...
...	...	12	1	...	3	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	10	...	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...

Table XV.A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Order.	Group number.	TOTAL.					
					Actual workers.				Dependents.	
					Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Males.	Females.
<b>A.—Production of raw-material (contd.)</b>										
I.—Preparation and supply of material substances.										
II.—Industry.										
III.—Industry.										
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.										
II.—Extraction of minerals.										
1.—Exploitation of surface of the earth.										
4.—Quarries 2.—Fishing of hard rock, and hunting.										
1.—Pasture etc.										
12. Herdsmeu, Shepherds, goat herds swin herds etc.					2,174	205	15	1,057	207	238
2. Fishing and hunting										
14. Fisihng					10	2	...	1	...	1
15. Hunting						2	...	1	...	2
ii Extraction of minerals.										
18. 4. Quarries of hard rocks (Jadi diamond, lime stone etc.)					237	9	...	108	30	26
5. Salt etc.										
19. Rock, sea and marsh salt						1	...		1	...
20. Extraction of salt petre, alum and other substances soluble in water						16	4	...	2	1
B.—Preparation and supply of material substance										
iii. Industry										
6. Textile										
21. Cotton, ginning, cleaning and pressing						686	63	15	193	95
22. Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving						4,614	436	140	1,294	1,125
25. Other Fibres (cocoanut, aloes, palm leaf flag hamp straw etc.)							35	...	4	24
26. Wool carders and spinners weavers of woolen blankets carpets etc...							13	4	2	4

## means of livelihood. (Contd.):

Total workers and dependents.	GIRD.						RAJAKHERA.					
	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.				Partially Agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
645	53	10	296	73	71	142	296	52	...	78	3	45
2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	4	...	63	15	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	2	1	3
148	15	...	34	11	36	52	92	8	...	28	5	20
781	56	9	233	212	102	169	642	88	28	162	79	105
32	...	...	1	24	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table XV A.** occupation or

### **means of livelihood. (Contd.)**

Table XVA. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Group number.	TOTAL.								
				Actual workers.				Dependents.				
				Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Males.		Females.		
<b>B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)</b>												
<b>III.—Industry (contd.)</b>		7. Hides skin etc.	6. Textile (contd.)	241	22	...	82	51	48	38		
11. Chemical products etc.	10. Cera- mics.	9. Metals.	8. Wood.									
30 a Dyeing bleaching, print- ing preparation and spanging of textiles...												
7. Hides and hard ma- terials from animal kingdom.												
32 Tanners, curriers, leather dressers etc. ...	147	28	3	41	17							
33 Leather dyers ...	195	49	15	34	15							
34 Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags etc. ...	20	...	...	11	...							
8. Wood.												
37 Sawyers, carpenters tur- ners and joiners ...	2,124	357	...	523	...							
38 Basket makers etc. ...	858	69	24	234	179							
9. Metals.												
41 Makers of arms, guns etc.	27	2	...	7	...							
42 Other workers in iron and makers of imple- ments and tools prin- cipally or exclusively of iron ...	652	23	...	197	...							
43 Workers in brass and bell metal... ...	211	8	...	72	4							
10. Ceramies.												
46 Makers of glass & crys- tal ware ...	45	6	...	23	...							
48 Potters and earthen pipe and bawel makers ...	2,584	304	72	676	525							
ii. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.												
51 Manufacturers of matches and explosive materials ...	171	11	...	60	18							
52 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters ...	1	...	...	1	...							

### means of livelihood. (Contd.)

**Table XV A.** occupation or

B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.						
					Actual workers.				Dependents.		
					Total workers and dependents.		Partially agriculturists.		Others.		
11. Chemical products etc.	10. Ceramics.	9. Metals.	8. Wood.	7. Hides skin etc.	6. Textile	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
III.—Industry (contd.).											
30 a	Dying bleaching, printing preparation and spanging of textiles...				151	19	...	54	23	37	18
7.	Hides and hard materials from animal kingdom.										
32	Tanners, currers, leather dressers etc.					7	1	4	1	...	1
33	Leather dyers					77	19	3	16	5	13
34	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags etc.					...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Wood.										
37	Swayers, carpenters turners and joiners				424	67	...	97	...	70	190
38	Basket makers etc.				181	10	9	49	44	31	39
9.	Metals.										
41	Makers of arms, guns etc.					...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron					25	...	7	...	1	17
43	Workers in brass and bell metal					40	2	...	11	...	9
10.	Ceramics.										
46	Makers of glass & crystal ware					...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Potters and earthen pipe and bawel makers					423	46	5	113	76	68
ii. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.											
51	Manufacturers of matches and explosive materials					42	...	...	21	3	5
52	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters...					...	...	...	...	...	...

### **means of livelihood. (Contd.)**

Table XV A. occupation of

Class:	Sub-class.	Order:	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.						Dependents.	
					Actual workers.							
					Partially agriculturists.		Others.					
					Total workers and depen- dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<b>B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)</b>												
<b>III.—Industry (contd.)</b>												
13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	11. Chemical products etc.	12. Food Industries.	53	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink ...	27	6	...	11	...	2	8	
15. Building industries.	54	Manufacture & refining of vegetable & mineral oils ...	1,707	292	10	418	230	300	300	457		
<b>12. Food industries.</b>												
57	Rice pounders and hus- kers and flour grin- ders ...	827	...	7	1	663	69	87				
58	Bakers & biscuit makers	83	...	...	9	...	4	25				
59	Grain parchers	392	27	2	103	99	61	100				
60	Butchers ...	310	4	...	84	3	66	153				
63	Makers of sugar, molas- ses and gur ...	40	...	...	16	...	6	18				
64	Sweetmeat makers, pre- parers of jam and cordiments etc.	158	...	...	66	1	30	61				
65	Brewers and distillers ...	26	1	...	9	3	...	13				
<b>13. Industries of dress and toilet.</b>												
69	Tailors milliners, dress makers and darners embroiders on linen ...	830	57	3	277	184	103	206				
70	Shoe, book and Sandal makers ...	1,139	125	7	333	159	199	316				
72	Washing ...	2,930	393	103	645	784	462	543				
72 a	Cleaning and dyeing ...	517	39	1	136	112	73	156				
73	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers ...	3,202	461	5	940	120	596	1,080				
<b>15. Building industries</b>												
76	Lime burners, cremeat workers ...	124	...	...	17	85	6	16				
77	Excavators and well- sinkers ...	306	2	...	139	51	56	58				
78	Stone and marble work- ers and masons ...	1,542	49	...	556	21	256	660				
79	Others (thatchers, build- ing contractors, house painters lilers plum- bers locksmiths etc.) ...	195	4	...	79	14	38	60				

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

Total workers and dependents.	GIRD.						RAJAKHERA.					
	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.				Partially Agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
26	6	...	10	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	61	1	82	61	83	96	220	34	...	50	12	47
236	...	...	196	20	20	123	...	...	...	94	14	15
38	...	9	...	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	3	...	27	29	10	26	38	2	...	11	6	7
226	...	...	66	...	43	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	16	...	9	5	29	...	...	6	...	8
21	1	...	8	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
336	5	...	127	69	37	98	128	25	2	28	17	29
557	25	1	171	132	82	146	31	5	2	6	2	9
676	67	16	180	204	105	104	488	73	15	88	92	87
191	10	...	60	35	30	56	22	3	...	4	4	5
772	84	...	257	27	142	262	529	120	4	82	5	99
117	...	...	10	85	6	16	4	...	...	4	...	...
52	1	...	29	3	9	10	79	1	...	33	...	18
864	15	...	328	21	137	363	34	...	...	13	...	6
195	4	...	79	14	38	60	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XV A. occupation or

### **means of livelihood. (Contd.)**

**Table XV A.** occupation or

B. Preparation and supply of material substances (*contd.*)

Class.	Sub-class.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Group number.	Total workers and depen- dents.	Actual workers.		TOTAL.		Dependents.	
					Partially agriculturists,		Others.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		16. Construction of means of transport.								
		16. Construction of means of transport.	81	Saddlers, harness makers whip and lash makers	21	...	...	6	...	4
		17. Production & transmission of physical forces.		17. Production & trans- mission of physical forces.						11
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	83	Gas works, electric light and ice factories ...	10	...	...	9	...	1
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	84	Painters, lithographers, engravers etc. ...	42	1	...	11	...	12
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	86	Book binders & stichers envelope makers etc...	3	...	...	3	...	...
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	87	Makers of musical ins- truments ...	2	1	...	...	...	1
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	88	Makers of watches and clocks & optical photo- graphic and surgical instruments ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	89	Workers in precious stones and metals, en- amellers, imitation, jewellery makers gil- ders etc. ...	925	39	...	311	1	145
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	90	Makers of bangles (ma- terial unspecified) rosaries, bead & other necklaces, spangles lingams and sacred threads ...	116	...	...	22	41	9
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	91	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackles etc. makers taxidermists etc. ...	37	1	...	9	8	9
		19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.		19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.						10

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

Total workers and dependents:	GIRD.						RAJAKHERA.					
	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	...	...	4	...	32	7	7	...	2	...	1	4
9	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
42	1	...	11	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
274	1	...	97	1	47	128	103	8	32	...	19	44
35	...	...	9	9	2	15	7	...	1	1	...	5
16	...	...	4	3	4	5	4	...	1	...	1	2

**Table XV A** occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Group No.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
					Total workers and dependents.	Partially agriculturists.	Others.		Males.	Females.
B. Preparation and supply of material substances ( <i>contd.</i> )	III. Industry ( <i>contd.</i> )	18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	17. Production & transmission of physical forces.	16. Construction of means of transport.						
19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.				81 Saddlers, harness makers whip and lash makers	...	...	...	...	...	...
				17. Production & transmission of physical forces.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				83 Gas works, electric light and ice factories	...	...	...	...	...	...
				18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				84 Printers, lithographers, engravers etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				86 Book binders & stitchers envelope makers etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...
				87 Makers of musical instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...
				88 Makers of watches and clocks & optical photographic and surgical instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...
				89 Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation, jewellery makers gilders etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				90 Makers of bangles (material unspecified) rosaries, bead & other necklaces, spangles lingams and sacred threads	160	6	...	61	...	19
				91 Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackles etc. makers taxidermists etc.	3	...	...	...	...	...
				19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	...	...	...	...	...	...

means of livelihood. (*Contd.*)

BASERI.										BARI.						SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.						
Total workers and dependents.		Actual workers				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.		Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.		Actual workers.				
		Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Others.	Males.	Females.	
170	19	...	44	...	23	84	153	4	...	52	...	24	73	65	1	...	25	...	13	26		
6	...	...	3	...	3	...	55	...	...	6	27	2	20	10	...	...	3	1	2	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	3	3	2	5	1	...	...	2	1	1		

Table XV. A. occupation or

Clues.	Sub-class.	Order.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Group No.	KOLARI.							
					Actual workers.				Dependents.			
					Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	III. Industries (Contd.)				Total workers and depen-	dents.						
20. Transport by water.		19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	93 Sweepers, Scavengers, dust & sweeping contractors ...	2,016	49	3	715	633	267	349		
21. Transport by road.			96 Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals including constructions ...	6	...	...	4	...	2	...		
22. Transport by rail.			97 Boat, owners, boatmen tow men ...	76	11	...	25	...	18	22		
23. Post office & telegraph.			20. Transport by water.									
21. Transport by road.			21. Transport by road.									
22. Transport by rail.			22. Transport by rail.									
23. Post office & telegraph.			23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service.									
			103 Railway employes of all kinds other than ordinary labourers ...	545	11	...	255	5	81	193		
			104 Labourers employed on railway construction.	11	...	...	8	...	2	1		
			105 Post office, Telegraph & Telephone service ...	108	2	...	34	...	16	56		

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.

RAJAKHERA.

Total workers and dependents,	Actual workers.						Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.						Dependents		
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Dependents.			Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Dependents.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
669	9	3	236	218	90	113	317	26	...	87	74	47	83			
47	3	...	24	...	11	9	28	8	...	1	...	7	12			
241	1	...	77	98	28	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
196	1	...	90	...	41	64	10	...	...	9	...	...	...			
11	...	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
228	1	...	89	...	45	93	27	...	...	10	1	5	11			
352	...	...	164	12	62	114	30	2	...	11	...	3	14			
502	9	...	226	5	77	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
61	...	...	18	...	11	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			

**Table XV A** occupation for

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

BASERI.								BARI.								SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.									
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Total workers and dependents.				Actual workers.				Total workers and dependents.				Actual workers.				Total workers and dependents.				
	Partially agri culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Depen-dents.	Males.	Females.	Partially agri culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Depen-dents.	Males.	Females.	Partially agri culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Depen-dents.
290	...	...	...	...	111	94	42	43	317	6	...	...	124	116	34	37	85	...	...	...	...	36	27	12	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	12	...	3	...	57	5	...	17	3	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	5	5	36	9	3	23	190	25	...	50	4	34	77	149	17	...	2	...	3	34	2	29	2	67	
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	148	7	...	50	20	27	44	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	2	...	1	3	23	1	...	9	...	4	7	...	4	9	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.									
					Total workers and depen- dents.	Actual workers..				Dependents.				
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Males.		Females.		
V.—Trade.														
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. (contd.)														
25.— Brokerage.	24.—Bank establishment of credit etc.	106	V	Trade.										
26.— Textiles.		107	Bank Managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers & commission agents and their employes ...	1,601	123	1	2	347	27	359	743			
27.— Skins etc.		108	Brokers, commercial travellers, ware house owners & employes ...	42	1	...	...	22	...	8	11			
28.— Wood.		109	Trade in piece-goods, wool cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	782	23	...	...	254	...	153	352			
29.— Metals.		110	Trade in skins, leather, furs feathers horns etc.	143	4	...	...	39	1	45	54			
30.— Pottery.		111	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark etc.	172	29	...	...	49	25	42	27			
31.— Chemical products.		112	Trade in metals, machinery, knife tools etc. sellers ...	109	3	...	...	44	...	12	53			
32.—Other trade in food stuffs.	32.—Hotels cafes restaurants etc.	113	Trade in pottery ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1		
			32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc.	63	1	...	...	32	1	8	21			
		114	Trade in chemical products (drugs dyes, paints, petroleum explosives etc.) ...	47	4	1	1	16	...	8	18			
		115	Vendor of wine, liquors and aerated waters ...	47	4	1	1	16	...	8	18			
			Owners and Managers of hotels, cook sh o p s Sarais, etc. and their employes ...	78	1	...	...	17	16	10	34			
			33. Other trade in food stuffs.	117	Grocers and general condiment dealers ...	2,100	115	1	703	94	374	813		
				118	Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry eggs ...	904	130	27	142	247	130	228		
				119	Sellers of salt and vegetable oil ...	176	2	...	62	37	19	56		

### **means of livelihood. (Contd.)**

GIRD.								RAJAKHERA.								
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.				Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.		Dependents.		Partially Agriculturists.			Others.		Dependents.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
490	27	2	114	7	123	217	159	25	...	34	...	...	25	75	...	
30	1	...	14	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
287	3	...	98	...	61	125	42	1	...	12	...	...	15	14	...	
115	3	...	28	1	39	44	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	
47	6	...	15	8	7	11	6	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
92	...	...	33	...	11	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	4	1	3	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
22	1	...	11	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	...	...	7	6	6	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
533	10	1	205	9	99	209	79	4	...	27	2	20	26	...	...	
89	2	...	28	21	9	29	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
145	19	...	19	31	33	43	119	31	3	12	16	18	39	...	...	

Table XV.A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Group number.	KOLARI.							
					Total workers and depen- dents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Males.	Females.	
V.—Trade.	32.—Hotels cafes resturants etc.	24.—Bank establish- ment of credit etc.	V Trade. Bank Managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers & commission agents and their em- ployees ...	106	363	.29	...	52	4	95	183	
25.— Bro- kerage.	107	Brokers, commercial travellers, ware house owners & employes ...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
26.— Tex- tiles.	108	Trade in piece-goods, wool cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	76	8	...	19	...	...	8	41	...	
27.— Skins etc.	109	Trade in skins, leather, furs feathers horns etc.	23	...	...	10	...	...	3	10	...	
28.— Wood.	110	Trade in wood (not fire- wood), cork, bark etc.	66	5	...	21	7	24	9	...	...	
29.— Metals.	111	Trade in metals, ma- chinery, knife tools etc. sellers ...	17	...	...	11	...	...	1	5	...	
30.— Pot- tery.	112	Trade in pottery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31.— Chem- ical pro- ducts.	113	Trade in chemical pro- ducts (drugs dyes, paints, petroleum ex- plosives etc.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Hotels, cafes, res- tarants etc.	114	Vendor of wine, liquors and aerated waters ....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
33.—Other trade in food stuffs.	115	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook s h o p s Sarais, etc. and their employes. ...	17	...	...	3	6	2	6	...	...	
34.—Grocers and general con- diment dealers. ...	117	340	24	...	103	23	69	121	...	...	...	
35.—Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry eggs. ...	118	6	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	
36.—Sellers of salt and vege- table oil. ...	119	236	40	91	53	51	34	49	...	...	...	

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

Total workers and dependents.	BASERI.						BARI.						SIRMATHRA AND RILHONI JAGIRS.							
	Actual workers			Dependents.			Actual workers			Dependents.			Actual workers			Dependents.				
	Partially agriculturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.		
143	17	...	33	6	14	73	259	10	...	79	6	58	106	187	15	...	35	4	44	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	7	...	12	...	9	18	239	4	...	80	...	44	111	92	...	...	33	...	16	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	1	...	4	8	...	6	28	14	...	3	...	11	...	6	...	...	3	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	1	...	19	...	5	19	6	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	1	...	2	...	5	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	7	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
657	48	...	224	34	95	256	313	27	...	78	26	52	130	178	2	...	66	...	39	7
311	...	...	2	2	3	4	50	...	...	22	11	4	13	15	...	...	6	3	2	...
161	6	2	27	75	15	36	205	34	13	24	67	26	41	38	...	...	7	7	4	2

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order. Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.						
				Actual workers.				Dependents.		
				Total workers and depen- dents.	Partially agriculturists.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Males.	
<b>V.—Trade.</b>										
34.—Clothing and toilet articles.	33.—Other trade in food stuff.	120	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, & molasses	1,658	68	1	578	83	316	612
36.—Building materials.	35.—Furniture	121	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetable, fruit and areca-nut sellers ...	638	40	25	145	223	80	125
of transport.		122	Grain & pulse dealers ...	856	19	...	322	12	141	362
		123	Tobacco, opium, ganja etc. sellers ...	79	...	...	39	2	11	27
		124	Dealers in sheep goats and pig ...	204	15	...	39	...	49	101
		125	Dealer in hay grass and fodder ...	590	6	11	169	323	37	44
		126	34. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress & the toilet (hats umbrellas socks, ready made shoes, perfumes etc)	174	1	...	66	1	40	66
			35. Trade in furniture							
		127	Trade in furniture, car- pets, curtain and bed- ding ...	6	...	...	...	5	...	1
		128	Hardware, cooking uten- sils, porcelain, crockery glassware bottles, articles for gardening, the cellars etc. ...	39	...	...	12	...	9	18
		129	36. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, and plaster, concret sand, tiles thatch etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			37. Trade in means of transport.							
		130	Dealers, & hirers of ele- phants, camels horses, cattle, asses, mules etc. sellers (not makers) of carriage saddlery etc.)	173	10	...	73	2	39	94

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

Total workers and dependents.	GIRD.						RAJAKHERA.						
	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Actual workers.				Dependents.		
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.				Partially agriculturists.		Others.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
547	19	...	205	2	108	213	474	27	...	146	11	111	179
358	16	6	83	153	39	61	101	13	...	18	24	17	29
293	3	...	129	3	55	103	25	1	...	8	...	4	12
50	...	...	28	...	7	15	6	...	...	2	1	1	2
16	5	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270	2	1	75	147	21	24	4	...	...	...	3	...	1
64	...	...	26	...	13	25	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	12	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	18	1	6	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	...

Table XV. A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.					
					Actual workers.			Dependents.		
				Total workers and dependents.	Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
V.—Trade.					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
34.—Clothing articles.	35.—Furniture and toilet	36.—Building materials.	37.—Means of transport.	120 Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, & molasses	284	15	101	40	36	91
				121 Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetable, fruit and areca-nut sellers ...	18	...	12	3	1	2
				122 Grain & pulse dealers ...	47	...	16	2	10	19
				123 Tobacco, opium, ganja etc. sellers ...	8	...	3	1	...	4
				124 Dealers in sheep goats and pig ...	39	10	...	...	13	16
				125 Dealer in hay grass and fodder ...	2	...	...	2	...	...
				126 34. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress & the toilet (hats umberallas socks, ready made shoes, perfumes etc)	85	...	29	1	19	36
				35. Trade in furniture						
				127 Trade in furniture, carpets, curtain and bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...
				128 Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware bottles, articles for gardening, the cellars etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				129 36. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, and plaster, concret sand, tiles thatch etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
				37. Trade in means of transport.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				130 Dealers, & hirers of elephants, camels horses, cattle, asses, mules etc, sellers (not makers) of carriage saddlery etc.)	5	1	...	...	1	1

### **means of livelihood. (Contd.)**

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Order. Group No.	KOLARI.							
				Actual workers.				Dependents.			
				Partially, agriculturists.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
C.—Public Adminis- tration. (contd.)	B.— Public Administration and liberal arts.										
VI.—Public Force.	V.— Trade (contd.)										
42.—Army.	41.—Trade of other sorts.	38.—Trade in fuel.	39.—Trade in articles of luxury & those pertaining to letters & the arts & service.	38—Trade in fuel.	131 Dealers in firewood, charcoal coal cowdung etc. ... ...	380	6	88	204	80	52
		38.	Trade in fuel.		132 Dealers in jewellery (real & imitation) clocks, optical instruments etc. ... ...	18	...	6	...	2	10
		39.	Trade in articles of luxury & those per- taining to letters and the arts and service.		133 Dealers in common bangles head necklaces fans, small articles, toys, hunting & fish- ing tackle, flowers etc.	511	32	165	114	82	118
					134 Publishers, book-sellers, stationers dealers in music, pictures musical instruments and curiosities.	1	1	...	...	...	...
					41.—Trade of other sorts.						
					136 Shop keepers otherwise in specified ...	1,339	83	384	68	233	571
					137 Itinerant traders, ped- lars hawkers etc. ...	1,963	139	677	81	309	757
					138 Conjurors, acrobats, for- tune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosi- ties & wild animals ...	147	9	39	19	26	54
					C.—Public Adminis- tration & liberal arts.						
					VII. Public Force.						
					42.—Army.						
					140 Army (Imperial) ...	27	1	11	...	4	11
					141 Army (Native States) ...	2,675	95	987	...	508	1,085
					44.—Police.						

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

Total workers and dependents.	GIRD.						RAJAKHERA.						
	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Actual workers.				Dependents.		
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.				Partially Agriculturists.		Others.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
252	2	...	55	147	21	27	38	...	...	12	13	3	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	2	...	39	41	22	28	66	10	...	14	6	18	18
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
614	19	...	152	32	103	308	139	...	...	56	6	21	56
379	32	...	132	13	64	138	201	17	...	66	1	34	83
40	...	...	12	2	8	18	33	3	...	9	2	8	11
16	...	...	6	...	2	8	...	1	...	12	...	8	14
2,246	77	...	848	...	406	915	35	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XV-A. occupation or

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

Total workers and dependents.	BASERI.				BARI.				SIRMATERA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.			
	Actual workers		Dependents.		Actual workers.		Dependents.		Actual workers.		Dependents.	
	Partially agriculturists.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.
15	1	...	4	7	12	1	43	3	...	31	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	6
113	3	...	45	26	12	27	74	5	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	12	10	9	3
104	11	...	27	3	25	38	97	12	...	40	5	58
351	15	...	130	23	46	137	627	48	...	58	...	64
11	...	...	3	...	...	8	23	...	5	...	4	3
8	1	...	2	...	2	3	184	3	...	1	...	...
164	7	...	56	...	54	47	184	8	...	1	...	...

**Table XV.A.** occupation or

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

Total workers and dependents.	BASERI.				BARI.				SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.				
	Actual workers.		Dependents.		Actual workers.		Dependents.		Actual workers.		Dependents.		
	Partially agriculturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Males.	Females.	
4	...	7	...	162	3	...	86	199	1	...	38	...	
454	126	9	...	62	...	...	26	29	...	74	2	...	
19	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	21	...	
30	...	...	1	...	4	25	...	...	...	...	16	22	
2243	34	...	691	...	490	1028	348	10	...	101	...	71	166
5	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	5	...	1	3	9	2	...	1	...	1	5
566	58	1	152	22	89	244	57	6	...	20	1	7	23
659	41	...	291	68	66	193	301	12	3	106	20	45	115
183	12	...	67	...	37	67	161	34	...	17	...	35	75
13	...	...	7	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	1	...	15	...	18	29	2	1	...	...	...	1	4
11	...	...	7	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order,	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and depen- dents.	KOLARI.				Dependents Females. Locally employed and others in other occupa- tions
						Partially agriculturists.	Others.	Males.	Females.	
<b>C.—Public Administration and liberal arts.</b>										
	VII.—Public Administration.			44.—Police.						
		45.—Public Administration.		143 Police (Imperial) ...	...					
				143a " (Native State) ...	65	...				
				144 Village Watchmen ...	99	8	...	40	11	14
				vii.—Public Adminis- tration.				34	15	42
		46.—Religion.		145 Service of the State ...	...	...				
				146a Rulers of Native State and their families ...	...	...				
				146b Durbar Officials and Menials ... ...	372	4	...	105		
				147 Municipal and other Local (not village) service ... ...	...	...	...	...	50	113
				148 Village Officials and Service other than Watchmen ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		viii.—Profession and Liberal Arts.								
		47.—Law.		46.—Religion.						
				149 Priests, Ministers etc.	339	36	1	98	11	51
				150 Religious Mendicants, inmates of Monasteries etc. ... ...	542	29	...	222	79	67
				151 Catechists, Readers, Church and Mission Service ... ...	52	2	...	11	...	145
				152 Temple, burial or bur- ning ground service, pilgrim Conductors, Circumcisors ...	...	...	...	...	10	29
		47.—Law.								
		48.—Medicine.		153 Lawyers of all kinds in- cluding Kazis, law agents and Mukhtiaras.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Lawyers' Clerks, peti- tion writers, touts etc.	17	...	...	7	2	8

### **means of livelihood. (Contd.)**

GIRD.										RAJAKHERA.										
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.					Dependents.					Actual workers.					Dependents				
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.		Males.	Females.		Males.		Males.	Females.		Males.		Males.	Females.	
1	...	4	...	...		1	...	...	...		...	3	...	...		...	9	...	...	...
171	8	1	39	...		36	77	44	33		5	23	53	73		17	...	4	...	28
123																		14	...	37
•	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
603	8	...	152	...		113	330	409	39		114	...	...	...		77	179			
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...		1	5	1	1		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3
552	71	2	157	14		105	203	146	20		49	...	...	...		2	12	...	...	63
628	55	12	218	82		93	168	163	3		59	...	...	...		29	20	...	...	52
26	1	...	9	...		4	12	103	10		28	...	...	...		15	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	1	...		...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...

Table XV.A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.							
					Actual workers.				Dependents.			
					Total workers and dependents.		Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
D.—Miscellaneous.	X. Domestic service.	52. Domestic service.	51. Income.	50. Letters and arts and services.	49. Instruction.	48. Medicine.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	IX. Persons living on their income.											
D.—Miscellaneous.	X. Domestic service.	52. Domestic service.	51. Income.	50. Letters and arts and services.	49. Instruction.	48. Medicine.	155	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including, dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons...	111	1 ... 1	36 2 ...	20 52 20
							156	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders nurses, masseurs etc. ...	110	... ... 1	21 39 ...	20 30 ...
							49.	Instruction.				
							157	Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with education ...	196	... 1 ...	83 3 ...	44 65 ...
							50.	Letters and arts and services.				
							158	Public scribes, copyists, stenographers etc. ...	4	... 2 ...	3 ...	...
							159	Architects, surveyors, Engineers and their employes ...	163	2 ... ...	77 ...	31 53 ...
							160	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists botanists astrologers etc.)	5	... 1 ...	3 1 ...	...
							161	Music composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers. ...	957	35 17 17	246 253 148	258 ...
							162	IX-51. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund & scholarship holders and pensioners ...	873	17 1 1	212 191 116	336 ...
							D.	Miscellaneous.				
							X.	52. Domestic service				
							163	Cooks, water-carriers, door keeper watchman and other indoor servants.	4,052	112 17 17	1,244 672 582	1,425 ...

### **means of livelihood. (Contd.)**

GIRDI								RAJAKHERA								
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.				Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.		Males.		Females.			Partially Agriculturists.		Others.		Males.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
68	...	...	17	2	16	33	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	
76	...	...	15	27	13	21	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
105	...	...	41	3	29	32	19	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	6	
137	2	...	62	...	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
393	5	10	99	113	59	107	107	5	4	17	19	20	42			
502	7	1	119	128	68	179	29	2	...	12	3	3	9			
2,619	52	5	844	317	406	966	238	17	...	62	32	41	86			

**Table XV A** occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.		Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.	Others.	Males.	Females.
C. Public administration and liberal arts.	IX. Domestic service.	51. Income.	50. Letters and arts and service.	49. Instruction.	48. Medicine.				
D. Miscellaneous.	52. Domestic service.	51. Income.	50. Letters and arts and service.	49. Instruction.	48. Medicine.				
X. Domestic service.	IX. Persons living on their income.								
52. Domestic service.	51. Income.	50. Letters and arts and service.	49. Instruction.	48. Medicine.					
155	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons		10						
156	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs etc. ...		1						
49. Instruction.									
157	Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with education ...		25						
50. Letters and arts and services.									
158	Public scribes, copyists, stenographers etc. ...		4						
159	Architects, surveyors, Engineers and their employes ...		1						
160	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers meteorologists botanists astrologers etc.)		1						
161	Music composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers. ...		186						
162	IX-51. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund & scholarship holders and pensioners ...		42						
D. Miscellaneous.									
X. 52. Domestic service									
163	Cooks, water-carriers, door keeper watchman and other indoor servants.		250						

## means of livelihood: (Contd.)

BASERI.								BARI.								SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.								
Total workers and dependents.		Actual workers				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.		Actual workers				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.		Actual workers				Dependents.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
12	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	21	...	4	...	18	...	4	...	12	...	19	...	1	...	5	...	
17	...	6	...	3	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	...	5	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	2	...	27	26	13	16	175	2	54	44	22	51	12	3	...	4	9	...	4	...	2	...	3	...
19	...	11	4	...	4	250	4	...	58	31	31	126	31	1	...	4	16	5	...	5	...	5	5	
385	5	2	93	170	35	80	366	12	100	68	50	163	194	9	8	75	30	27	45	...	...	...	...	

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Order.	Group number.	KOLARI.						Dependents.	
					Actual workers.		Total workers and dependents.		Dependents.			
X.—Domestic service.	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation.	XII.—Unproductive.	52 Demes-tec service.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
XIII.—Unproductive.	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation.	53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	52 Demes-tec service.	164	Private grooms, coachmen dog boys etc. ...	688	3	294	...	116	275	
54 Inmates of Jail etc	55 Beggars etc.	XII.—Unproductive.	53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.)	165	Manufacturers and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	72	...	13	...	20	39	
				166	Cashiers. Accountants book-keepers clerks & other employes in un-specified offices warehouses and shops ...	185	2	116	5	47	15	
				168	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	1,378	40	444	420	170	297	
				169	XII.—Unproductive.	128	...	128	...	...	...	
				170	Inmates of Jails asylums and Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
					Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes receivers of stolen goods cattle poisoners ...	1,746	77	597	313	286	448	
					Grand Total ...	2,63,593	5,256	587	97,589	42,708	41,610	76,842

## means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.

RAJAKHERA.

Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers:						Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers:						Dependents		
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Dependents.			Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Dependents.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
674	3	...	285	...	112	274	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
55	...	...	10	...	16	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
142	...	...	97	4	32	9	12	...	...	1	1	1	4	6		
851	23	3	269	309	82	165	171	6	...	67	17	33	48	...		
128	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
430	17	...	144	92	78	99	136	1	...	53	12	34	36	...		
69,977	1,169	87	26,108	11,225	11,070	20,318	36,680	891	81	12,365	2,568	7,250	13,525	...		

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Group No.	KOLARI.					
					Actual workers.			Dependents.		
					Partially agriculturists.	Others.		Males.	Females.	Males.
D.—Miscellaneous	X.—Domestic service.	52	Domestic service.	164	Private grooms, coachmen dog boys etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Unproductive.	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation.	53	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	165	Manufacturers and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Inmates of Jail etc.	55. Beggars etc.			166	Cashiers, Accountants book-keepers clerks & other employes in unspecified offices warehouses and shops ...	22	...	...	...	...
				168	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	60	3	...	13	...
					XII.—Unproductive.					
				169	Inmates of Jails asylums and Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	...
				170	Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes receivers of stolen goods cattle poisoners ...	406	25	6	125	52
					Grand Total	...	45,447	896	89	16,684
								7,377	6,973	18,328

## means of livelihood. (Conld.)

BASERI.										BARI.										SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.									
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.					Dependents.																							
	Partially agri-culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Depen-dents.	Partially agri-culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Depen-dents.	Partially agri-culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Depen-dents.	Partially agri-culturists.	Males.	Females.	Others.	Depen-dents.									
1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	7	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	1								
2	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
3	...	1	...	1	...	7	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
37	1	...	8	17	5	6	193	1	...	65	42	31	54	66	6	4	22	13	6	15									
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
283	4	...	105	63	35	76	422	24	9	150	83	54	102	69	6	10	20	11	8	14									
43446	630	31	17010	7938	6179	11658	52278	1115	189	19586	10329	7707	13372	15785	455	110	5850	3272	2431	3841									



TABLE XVB.  
*COMPILATION REGISTER SUBSIDIARY  
OCCUPATIONS OF RENT RECEIVERS.*

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—

Tehsils.	Total number of rent receivers (actual workers).												Rent payers — 2											
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1. Gird ... ... ...	1,438	1,363	75	326	3	6	7	.....	1	5	.....	7	10	.....	7	10	.....	7	10	.....	7	10	.....	7
2. Rajakhera ... ... ...	1,152	1,105	47	257	20	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	2	1	.....	6	1	.....	2	1	.....	2
3. Kolari ... ... ...	1,202	1,090	112	415	16	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	16	.....	3	1	.....	1	16	.....	3	1	.....	3
4. Baseri ... ... ...	1,854	1,759	95	274	6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
5. Bari ... ... ...	953	878	75	169	4	8	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	7	7	2	7	7	1	7	7	1	7	
6. Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir ... ... ...	214	204	10	19	2	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	1	10	10	1	10	1	20	1	1	7	1	7
Total ... ... ...	6,813	6,399	414	1,460	49	19	8	2	1	16	.....	10	47	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—

Tehsils.	Total number of rent payers (actual workers).												Rent receivers — 1												
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
1. Gird ... ... ...	13,003	11,577	1,436	65	5	2	2	154	12	.....	2	.....	7	44	3	191	6	191	6	191	6	191	6	191	6
2. Rajakhera ... ... ...	7,419	6,940	479	19	1	.....	.....	84	2	.....	2	.....	1	31	2	65	2	65	2	65	2	65	2	65	2
3. Kolari ... ... ...	9,823	8,271	1,552	64	2	1	1	58	14	.....	1	.....	2	18	.....	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	2
4. Baseri ... ... ...	10,256	9,413	843	34	1	84	1	22	28	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
5. Bari ... ... ...	10,401	9,246	1,155	47	1	1	1	154	3	.....	7	.....	9	9	3	77	5	77	5	77	5	77	5	77	5
6. Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir ... ... ...	4,436	3,554	882	10	.....	.....	4	46	4	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	130	12	130	12	130	12	130	12	130	12
Total ... ... ...	55,348	49,001	6,847	239	9	87	4	518	63	.....	12	.....	10	126	2	408	29	408	29	408	29	408	29	408	29

### **Subsidiary Occupations of Rent Receivers.**

Priests, Ministers etc. — 149																Total number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	24	...	414	403	11	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	302	281	21	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	469	451	18	
1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	80	...	296	290	6		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	...	235	230	5		
16	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	7	...	1	2	98	1	1,773	1,712	61	
Carpenters, Sawyers Turners, Joiner etc. — 37																Others.			
Beggars (not religious) Prostitutes receivers of Stolen goods etc. — 170																			
Cotton ginning cleaning and pressing — 21																			
Cotton Spinning, Sizing and weaving — 22																			
Clerks of all kinds, Cashiers Accountants etc., (Excluding Govt. or Native State employees — 166.																			
Professors, School Masters and teachers of all kinds — 157																			
Medical practitioners of all kinds, including compounders, Vaccinators Midwives etc. — 155 & 156																			

Total number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.

## **Subsidiary Occupations of Rent Payers.**

Total number of  
actual workers who  
returned subsidiary  
occupation.



TABLE XV.B.  
*COMPILEATION REGISTER SUBSIDIARY  
OCCUPATION OF FIELD LABOURERS  
AND FORM SERVANTS.*

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—Subsidiary

Tehsils.	Total number of field labourers and form Servants (actual workers).												Rent receivers --1				Rent payers --2				Helpers in cultivation --2a				General labourers --168				Herdsmen, Shepherds, goat herds, swinehards --12				Oil pressers --54				Leather dyers --33				Shop-keepers of all kinds 106—117, 119—136, 138—139				Itinerant Traders Pedlars -137			
	P.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.														
Gird ... ... ... ...	2,344	1,271	1,073	...	12	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	2	5	...																
Rajakhera ... ... ... ...	957	704	253	...	2	31	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...																
Kolari ... ... ... ...	2,346	1,340	1,006	...	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Baseri ... ... ... ...	2,727	1,530	1,197	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Bari ... ... ... ...	2,177	1,134	993	...	18	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...																	
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir ...	848	416	432	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	...																
Total ...	11,899	6,445	4,954	1 2	80	6	210	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	68	45	5	1																		

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—

Tehsils.	Total number of helpers in cultivation (actual workers).												Rent receiver --1				Rent payers --2A				Field labourers and form Servants --4				Government employees (Except Army and Police) --145				Native State officials and Municipals (Except Army and Police 146) b-				Army Imperial-- 140--				Army / Native States including Imperial Service Troops / 141, 141 -A.				Money-lenders, Bank Managers etc. 106--				Grain and Pulse dealer --122			
	P.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.	M.	F.	M/F.														
Gird ... ... ... ...	7,062	3,938	5,124	...	8	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Rajakhera ... ... ... ...	2,840	1,695	1,145	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...																
Kolari ... ... ... ...	6,044	2,849	3,195	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Baseri ... ... ... ...	5,485	1,269	4,216	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Bari ... ... ... ...	9,762	3,715	6,047	...	74	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...																
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir ... ... ... ...	2,011	433	1,578	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Total ...	33,204	11,899	21,305	6	108	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...																	

## Occupation of Field Labourers and farm Servants.

### Subsidiary Occupations of helpers in Cultivation.



TABLE XVI.  
*COMPILED REGISTER FOR EUROPEANS  
AND EURASIANS ONLY.*

**Table XVI—Compilation Register.***(The numbers in brackets under the heading to Columbus.)*State  
District Dholpur.

Race or Nationately Eurasians

Religion-Christian.

Religion.	TOTAL NUMBER OF.						NUMBERS OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE PRINCIPAL											
	Workers.			Dependents.			Income from rent of land (1)		Cultivators of all kinds (2) (2a) (6)		Agents and Mana- gers of landed estates planters forest officers, and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. (3) (5) (7)		Field labourers, wood cutters ctc. (4) (8)					
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I	2			3			4		5		6		7					
European ...	7	4	3	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eurasian ...	3	2	1	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	6	4	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table XVI—Compilation Register***(The numbers in brackets under the headings to Columbus.)*State  
District Dholpur

Race or Nationately Eurasians

Religion-Christian.

Religion.	NUMBERS OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE PRINCIPAL											
	TRANSPORT.		Trade (106 to 139)	PUBLIC FORCE.				PUBLIO ADMINISTRATION.				
	Labourers boatmen carters, palki be- arers, etc. Post O. & Telegraph em- ployees below Clerks (94 to 105)	Commissioned and Gazetted Officers (140 to 143 a)	Others (140 to 144)		Gazetted Officers (145) (146)	Others (143) (146)						
	15	16	17	18	19	20						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eurasian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

(for Europeans and Eurasians only).

4 to 28 refer to the Group Numbers in Appendix 1)

(or Anglo Indians.)

Sex Males and Females.

OR MEANS OF SUPPORT IS AS NOTED BELOW:—

(for Europeans and Eurasians only).

4 to 28 refer to the Group Numbers in Appendix I)

(or Anglo Indian.)

Sex Males and Females.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUPPORT IS AS NOTED BELOW:—



TABLE XVII.  
*TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN  
POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.*

Table XVII Territorial Distribution of the

	ALL DENOMINATIONS.										ANGLICAN COMMUNION.							
	TOTAL.		DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.								TOTAL.		DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
			European and allied race		Eurasian.		Native.		European and allied race		Eurasian.		Native.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gird—																		
Rural ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nibrol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur Town ...	...	37	23	14	8	5	5	5	10	4	12	10	2	5	1	...	5	1
Total	...	39	24	15	8	5	5	5	11	5	14	11	3	5	1	...	6	2
Rajakhera Rural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajakhera Town ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kolari Rural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Rural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Town ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagirs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	41	26	15	8	5	5	5	13	5	15	12	3	5	1	...	7	2

### Christian Population by Sect and Race.

BAPTIST.						METHODIST.						ROMAN CATHOLIC.															
TOTAL.		DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.				TOTAL.		DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.				TOTAL.		DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.													
Persons.		European and allied race	Eurasian.	Native.		Persons.		European and allied race	Eurasian.	Native.		Persons.		European and allied race	Eurasian.	Native.											
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.										
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
11	4	7	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	11	8	3	1	1	5	2	2	...		
II	4	7	I	3	...	I	3	3	3	I	2	I	...	2	...	...	II	8	3	I	I	5	2	2	...		
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
I	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
II	5	7	I	3	...	I	4	3	3	I	2	I	...	2	...	...	II	8	3	I	I	5	2	2	...		



## TABLE XVIII.

*CHRISTIAN BY RACE AND AGE.*

Table XVIII Christian

TEHSILS.	Total.			EUROPEAN AND British Subjects.												
	1	2	3	All ages.			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over.	
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
Gird.																
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figures for G. I. P. Ry.	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nibrol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur Town	...	18	10	8	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...
Total	...	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...
Rajakhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baseri Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...

by Rece and Age.



## TABLE XVIII.

*CHRISTIAN BY RACE AND AGE.*

Table XVIII Christian

TEHSILS.	Total.			EUROPEAN AND British Subjects.												
	Total.	Males.	Females.	All ages.			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over.	
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gird.																
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figures for G. I. P. Ry.	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nibrol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur Town	...	18	10	8	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
Total	...	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
Rajakhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baseri Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1

by Rece and Age.



*ABSTRACT OF THE CATTLE ENUMERATION  
FOR 1910 OF THE DHOLPUR STATE.*

## Abstract of the cattle enumeration

## DETAIL OF CATTLE

Serial No.	Tehsil.	For cultivation purposes.			Milch cattle.				
		Ox.	Buffalo.	Total.	Caw.	Buffalo.	Sheep.	Goat.	Total.
1	Gird ...	12,518	3,301	15,819	16,594	12,261	3,982	10,238	43,075
2	Rajakhera	9,557	2,526	12,083	9,525	7,101	1,727	7,795	26,148
3	Kolari	11,093	2,690	13,783	7,800	8,078	2,484	3,886	22,248
4	Baseri	11,067	3,343	14,410	10,527	9,486	1,223	8,280	29,516
5	Bari ...	11,511	3,259	14,770	12,651	10,992	2,320	7,833	33,296
6	Sirmathra and Ri-jhoni Jagirs ...	4,216	1,302	5,518	5,833	5,407	474	10,053	21,767
Total ...		59,962	16,421	76,383	62,930	53,325	12,210	47,585	1,76,0

for 1910 of the Dholpur State.

ENUMERATION.

Elephant.	For transport purposes.					Other kind.			Total.	Remarks.
	Camel.	Mule.	Ass.	Horse.	Total.	Ram.	Swine.	Total.		
4	70	88	1,085	1,215	2,462	170	556	726	62,082	
...	100	6	537	708	1,351	81	492	573	40,155	
...	56	5	667	1,057	1,785	129	438	567	38,383	
...	36	...	688	832	1,556	11	451	462	45,944	
...	78	...	766	818	1,662	304	324	628	50,356	
1	11	...	188	209	409	9	133	142	27,836	
5	351	99	3,931	4,839	9,225	704	2,394	3,098	2,64,756	

DINDYAL, B. A.,

Dy. Census Superintendent, Dholpur.



